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SENATE EXPECTED TO REJECT CALDER BEER TAX MEASURE

Finance Committee Accepts Idea of Tax on Liquor When Taken From Bond for Other Than Manufacturing Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Finance Committee having refused to consider the tax of $5 a barrel on 2.75 per cent beer on the ground that it is clearly unconstitutional, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, who proposed the measure, is preparing to transfer to the Senate his fight to legalize real beer.

In its present form it is reasonable to expect that Senator Calder's amendment to the revenue bill will never be sanctioned by Congress. For this reason the New York Senator is working on his amendment so as to bring it, if possible, within constitutional limitations. But even then the solid prohibition vote will be cast against it.

Despite its opposition to the beer tax, the Finance Committee has accepted the idea of a tax on whisky and distilled spirits except on those used for manufacturing purposes. It has directed Senator Calder, who stands sponsor for this amendment, to perfect his proposal so as to make it absolutely certain that alcohol will not be taxed at the same rate.

Tax on All Liquors

Senator Calder's amendment calls for a tax of $6.40 on all distilled liquor withdrawn from bond for other than manufacturing purposes. It goes even further than the House amendment, since it taxes liquors withdrawn for medicinal purposes as well.

"My amendment with reference to distilled spirits does not affect alcohol," said Senator Calder. "Alcohol pays $2.00 a gallon and this is left unchanged by my proposition. What I am seeking to do is to impose a $6.40 tax on all distilled spirits such as whisky and brandy, which when withdrawn may be used for beverage purposes.

"Last year there were 34,000,000 gallons of whisky withdrawn, or about 6,000,000 more than the year before. Most of this was withdrawn for medicinal purposes. My amendment ought to increase the revenue about $30,000,000 a year."

Because of the unexpected strength in committee in support of the simplified tax plan proposed by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, the chief feature of which is a manufacturer's sales tax, the final vote on this was postponed until the meeting today. Senator Smoot is offering it as a substitute for the Administration's bill. When he first proposed it in the committee it appeared to be without friends, but now it is said to claim substantial support. While the vote may be close, it undoubtedly will be voted down.

Sales Tax to Be Pressed

This being the case, Senator Smoot proposes to carry his fight for the sales tax on the Senate floor, where it and the proposed beer tax will involve the Senate in a bitter and prolonged debate. Senator Smoot's substitute tax plan has staunch friends in the Senate, it is said, and he expects it to gain support.

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that he would endeavor to have the revenue bill made the unfinished business of the Senate when it meets on Wednesday. The Panama canal tolls bill is at present the unfinished business. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who introduced the tolls bill, may put up a fight to prevent the revenue measure gaining the right of way, but owing to the national demand for action on the taxation program it is more than likely that the motion to proceed with the tax bill will prevail.

Last minute changes in the bill approved by the Finance Committee include a new provision requiring hotels to pay a tax of 10 per cent on the amount in excess of $5 charged to transients for single rooms and on the amount in excess of $8 charged for double rooms. Approval also was given the House provision granting the Treasury authority to issue $7,500,000 in short term securities instead of $7,000,000.

The committee rejected the plan, originating in the Ways and Means Committee, to create a tax investigating commission to study and report on possible means of taxing the income from tax exempt state and municipal securities.

A new proposal adopted would require the government to pay interest at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent on taxes erroneously paid and refunded to taxpayers.

MOPLAH INSURGENTS IN INDIA ARE ACTIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The India Office announces that Shaukat Ali, brother of Muhammad Ali, was arrested at Bombay on Friday. The two brothers are charged—in addition to the charges against Muhammad Ali already announced—with attempts to create disaffection, to provoke enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects and with inciting to violence against the government established by law.

Reports from Malabar state that the activity of the Moplah insurgents has again increased. There are five rebel bands at large, their total strength being about 3000. The situation appears more serious than was hoped. Owing to their mobility in Malabar, which is a forest country with few roads, the Moplahs can elude the efforts of the military to round them up.

JEWS TO STAND BY BALFOUR DOCUMENT

Zionist Organization of World Determined to Uphold Final Interpretation—Merit of the Ban on Immigration Seen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday) — Despite much opposition experienced on all sides, the Zionist movement makes steady progress toward its ultimate goal of establishing a national home in Palestine. To this end the Balfour declaration is being upheld in its entirety, and though this document is subject to many interpretations the Zionist Organization of the World is determined to stand by whatever final interpretation is adjudged as correct.

The assertion has been made in circles opposed to the Zionist movement that no less than 15 different meanings may be read into the Balfour declaration, but at the same time it has to be admitted that all these interpretations are in any case favorable to Jewish national aspirations. The ban on the Jewish immigration into Palestine, due to the Jaffa riots, has only recently been raised. As a matter of fact the Jewish authorities do not look upon the ban as an unmixed evil, as it had become increasingly evident that the flow of immigrants was greater than the country could absorb.

Settlement Severely Limited

Although the country is again open to Jews throughout the world, possible settlers are severely limited, and to obtain a visa to enter Palestine each immigrant must show conclusive evidence that he is either one of independent means about to take up permanent residence or that he is a member of a profession and intends to follow it. Otherwise one entering must have a definite prospect of employment with specified employers or enterprise. Travelers who do not propose to remain more than three months are admitted as well as returning residents, wives and children wholly dependent on residents in Palestine and persons of religious occupation. It is easy to recognize the wisdom of the measure in view of the fact that at present there are some 14,000,000 Jews in the world, the great majority of whom have become imbued with the fervor of intense patriotism and the ambition to see their national home successfully established.

Contrary to assertions made by the Arabs of Palestine and by delegations that have been sent to London, the Zionists declare that they have no desire to turn the Arabs out of the country, although it is considered that the Arabs as a whole could very well sacrifice the small strip covered by the Balfour declaration when it is remembered that the Arab Kingdom extends over some 2,400,000 square miles, of which Palestine is the one hundred and seventieth part. Furthermore, the Jews cannot live in competition with the Arabs unless the most intensive form of cultivation is adopted and a cooperative system of supplies instituted.

Development Outlay

Already the Jewish organization is spending over £420,000 annually on development and administration, of which £100,000 goes to education. An appeal has been made through the Palestine Foundation Fund to the Jews of the world to subscribe £25,000,000 within the next five years. As the Zionist movement is not looked upon with much favor by many wealthy Jewish bankers and financiers, it is expected that the greater part of this large sum will have to be subscribed by the middle class of Jewry, which, as a matter of fact, is considered to be the backbone of the movement.

The Zionist Congress at Carlsbad has now reached its closing stages after 13 days of deliberation and 15 days of hard work by the various commissions. Much constructive work has been done, and at the final sitting of the congress on Wednesday night a resolution was passed urging that the Palestine mandate shall be signed and put into operation with the utmost dispatch, despite its shortcomings. It asks that the Palestine constitution shall not be introduced until after the ratification mandate by the League of Nations, and protests against the suspension of immigration into Palestine, declaring that the regulation of immigration into Palestine according to the terms of the mandate is the task of the Zionist organization as the Jewish agency in Palestine.

The resolution ends by approving the steps taken by the Zionist executive in its negotiations with the British Government, and declares the determination of Jewish people to build up a national home in Palestine in common with the Arabs and calls upon the Zionist executive to bring about an understanding with the Arab people to this end.

BRITISH SCHEME TO HELP UNEMPLOYED

Plan Is for Local Authorities to Raise Loans to Carry Out Relief Works, in Cooperation With the British Treasury

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British Government is still striving to find a workable scheme by which relief may be found for the unemployed of Great Britain, and at a meeting of the cabinet committee, which has been formed for that purpose, it was decided to adopt a plan proposed by Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health and chairman of the committee. This proposal is that local authorities should be empowered to raise loans for the purpose of carrying out important relief works and that 50 per cent of the interest and sinking fund charges on such loans should be guaranteed and paid by the British treasury.

The scheme receives the strong support of Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it remains for the representatives of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the Scottish Board of Health to signify their approval, in which case the whole plan will be laid before the Cabinet, which will be at once called for the purpose of dealing with the matter. On the other hand, if the association does not favor the scheme, it is possible that it may prove desirable to consult the local groups, in which case there may be some delay before the Cabinet can be profitably summoned to decide. As the Prime Minister may not be back in London for some time it is more than likely that in event of the Mond proposal being favorably received the Cabinet will consider it in Scotland.

Immediate Action Necessary

That some steps must be taken, and those without delay, is openly recognized on all sides, and though it has been proposed that work should at once be commenced on such undertakings as arterial roads and afforestation, it is thought to be of still greater importance to guarantee rate payers against continued high rates. As unemployed relief stands at present, it is the districts that are most densely populated where unemployment is greatest and consequently where rates are highest. By the treasury paying half the interest on sums raised locally, it is hoped to distribute the loan over a greater number, and though the population of the country must eventually bear the burden it will at any rate be more equally distributed.

The seriousness of the situation is seen in the fact that 12 London Labor members have requested the Prime Minister to receive them in Inverness, and, though consent has not been forthcoming, their determination to interview Mr. Lloyd George has in no way been abated. In a telegram to the Premier they assert their intention of following up their object and state that they regard the crisis in London as so serious "that it is imperative that you as Premier should have the position stated at first hand without any avoidable delay. We therefore intend to go to Inverness on Monday and if necessary to proceed to Gairloch."

Large Decrease of Unemployed

Sir Robert Horne has already left London for Scotland with the object of placing before the Prime Minister in person the financial situation that has arisen in the country as a result of the unemployment benefit having expired in numerous cases under the terms of the Insurance Act. The number of persons that have exhausted their unemployment benefit right, including an extended period which makes 22 weeks in all, is now about 290,000, but these people under the provisions of the act will again be entitled to draw the benefit for a further period of 16 weeks from November 3, which should materially relieve the situation.

Unemployment is directly due to the trade depression, and Earl Grey, speaking of the prospects of the trade revival on Thursday at Olympia, said that it would not be until 1923 that industry would have sufficiently recovered to justify the proposed trade ship British Industry—a floating exhibition of British products carrying a group of business men—starting on its voyage to the chief ports of the world. Lord Grey, continuing, said that there might be a fictitious boom this autumn, but he did not believe there would be any general improvement in British trade for the next two years. If it were not for the fact that the number of unemployed is gradually being reduced, Lord Grey's statement might well be considered serious.

There has been a decrease of about 25,400 unemployed in the last week, the total now being 1,502,600 on the register, showing that employment has been found for over 600,000 since June 24.

SHACKLETON PARTY LEAVES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The Quest, bearing the members of the Shackleton-Rowett antarctic expedition, left her berth here on Saturday afternoon and began her long and adventurous voyage of 30,000 miles to the antarctic and lesser known islands of the Pacific.

NEWS SUMMARY

A world engineering council of Anglo-Saxon nations for promotion of unity among English-speaking people is advocated by Sir Robert Hadfield, British engineer, who pledges support of British engineers to the project. The project will be set in motion in New York at a dinner on October 10, to celebrate the return of the mission of 13 members sent abroad to confer the John Fritz medal upon Sir Robert Hadfield and Eugene Schneider. p. 4

Sydney Anderson, chairman of the joint congressional agricultural inquiry, gives out the opinion that the great economic need is a better method of distribution of all products, both of the farm and the factory. He points out what he regards as needless losses, tending to higher costs to the consumer, because of insufficient distribution. p. 4

The President will be asked to issue a proclamation calling upon all clergymen throughout the country to open their churches on Armistice Day, November 11, at the hour at which the conference to consider the reduction of armaments convenes in Washington. The request will be made by representatives of women's organizations which have been supporting the movement for disarmament. p. 1

While it is declared that economies being effected by the government are aiding economic and industrial readjustment, opinions of experts who are in a position to appraise conditions vary as to the outlook for better times and for less unemployment. Continued high freight rates are blamed for a failure of business to resume more generally. p. 2

The program that will be followed by Congress when it reassembles on Wednesday of this week will include the ratification of the newly negotiated treaties of peace with Germany and Austria, the revision of the tax system of the country, the enactment of the new tariff, and final action on the anti-beer bill, which is still pending before the Senate. The new tax bill will probably first be taken up, as the German Treaty is expected to involve long debate. p. 4

It is reported that the announcement of the appointment of advisers to the American delegation to the conference for the limitation of armaments will soon be made. There will be 12 or perhaps 15 of these, among whom will be one or more women and the representatives of organized Labor. p. 2

An exchange of telegrams is proceeding between Mr. Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera. The latest message sent by the British Premier reiterates the stand taken by him throughout the recent negotiations. It expresses his readiness to meet the Sinn Fein delegates as the "'chosen spokesmen' for your people to discuss the association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth," but not as the representatives of a sovereign and independent state. In Great Britain, public opinion is supporting the Premier, while in Ireland, Mr. de Valera and Dail Eireann are apparently being impelled by their supporters to avoid a rupture and to have a conference. p. 1

Sir Alfred Mond has evolved a scheme by which relief may be found for the unemployed of Great Britain. The plan is that local authorities should be empowered to raise loans for the purpose of carrying out important relief works and that 50 per cent of the interest and sinking fund charges on such loans should be guaranteed and paid by the British Treasury. The proposal has yet to come before the cabinet. Some idea of the seriousness of the labor situation may be gained from the fact that 12 London Labor members have requested the Premier to receive them at Inverness, so that he may hear the position at first hand, without delay. Meanwhile the unemployed statistics show a decrease of 25,400 in the last week. p. 1

According to the best-informed circles in Paris, the customs cordon between occupied and unoccupied Germany is to be maintained for the present. It was to be raised on September 16, providing Germany accepted the constitution of an organism which would supervise trading licenses in the Rhineland. At first Germany appeared to accept the plan, but later formulated reserves. Berlin is understood to desire a fresh meeting of the Supreme Council to consider the subject, which is likely to be debated during the coming weeks. p. 2

The Zionist Organization of the World is determined to stand by whatever interpretation of the Balfour declaration concerning Palestine is adjudged correct. Contrary to assertions made by the Arabs, the Zionists declare that they have no desire to turn the Arabs out of the country, although it is considered that the Arabs as a whole could very well sacrifice the small strip of land covered by the declaration, when it is remembered that the Arab Kingdom extends over some 2,400,000 square miles, of which Palestine is the one hundred and seventieth part. p. 1

The Greek campaign against the Kemalist Turks in Anatolia has been terminated. An official announcement to this effect has been issued in Athens. p. 2

CHURCHES ASKED TO AID DISARMAMENT

President May Ask Ministers to Throw Open Doors Armistice Day—Twenty-Three Nations Are to Observe November 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The President of the United States will be asked to issue a proclamation calling upon all clergymen throughout the country to open the doors of their churches and meeting houses on Armistice Day, November 11, at the exact hour at which the conference to consider the reduction of armaments convenes. This request will be made by Miss Christina Merriman, chairman of the New York Clearing House for Disarmament, and Miss Katherine Ludington, representing the National League of Women Voters, who have an appointment to discuss the matter with President Harding tomorrow morning at the White House in Washington.

Miss Merriman and Miss Ludington will ask the President not only to issue such a proclamation, but to accompany it with a message, after the manner of the usual Thanksgiving proclamation, telling of the objects of the conference and the reasons for calling it, which shall be read by the ministers to the congregations in the various churches at that time.

Representatives of various groups and organizations favoring reduction of armaments, who met recently in Washington to discuss ways of cooperation, organized a national council on limitation of armaments. This organization will meet again at the Hotel Shoreham, in Washington, on the morning of September 23. The council, whose membership will consist of one representative of each national organization favoring limitation of armament, announces its purpose to "unite and make articulate through the member organizations, the overwhelming sentiment of the people in the United States in favor of reduction of armaments."

Its specific functions will be five. They are: "To propose ways and means by which the work of the member organizations shall be coordinated, duplication prevented and unreached territory covered. To cooperate with its constituent organizations and other agencies in maintaining an information service; to maintain cooperative relations with organizations of other countries having a similar purpose; to advise its member organizations of possible lines of action based upon the findings of its executive board; to organize and maintain an advisory board of experts in the fields of Labor, economics, agriculture, government, international law and human welfare."

Representatives of the Protestant churches in 23 nations have agreed to observe November 6, the Sunday before the opening of the international conference on limitation of armaments, as a day of prayer and presentations on disarmament, according to officials of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary, has cabled that this action was voted at a great meeting of the alliance in Geneva this month, and that the president of the organization, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is sending out an appeal to the churches of the world to join that day in prayer for disarmament.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, acting in behalf of 30 Protestant denominations, is today issuing a call for the observance of Sunday, November 6, as a special day of prayer in churches throughout the United States. The council says that the reason the churches are so vigorously supporting the conference is that disarmament, according to the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, is at heart a moral, even more than an economic, issue.

The countries whose cooperation in the observance is already assured, besides America, are Great Britain, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, Belgium, Esthonia, Greece, Austria, Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Japan, Germany, Turkey, Spain and Portugal, according to the World Alliance.

MEDICAL ORDER IS ENDED BY PROTEST

Announcement That School Board in Springfield, Illinois, Would 'Require' Health Examination Results in Prompt Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — Prompt action by citizens here in protesting against the announcement of the Springfield Board of Education that it would "require" medical examination of all public school children before their admittance to school, has resulted in the withdrawal of the compulsory attitude of the board, and assurance from the superintendent of schools that inspection will be "optional."

There is no legal authority for such an order, so it cannot be enforced; so far as it is put into effect it is a perversion of the schools to illegal purposes; it is a trespass upon the rights of every child in the public schools, and is of no benefit to anybody but the medical profession, according to the arguments advanced by the protestants.

"The universal examination was suggested by Doctor Owen," said a newspaper announcement of the order, "to avoid a repetition of epidemics that have proved an inconvenient interruption of school routine in the past. Members of the board hope that through this examination all cases of communicable diseases will be discovered and isolated before the school term opens in earnest."

Again, it was stated that the city health department last spring reported a great number of school children as physically defective, and now "the board is seeking to make the city schools as safe a place as possible for pupils."

"To the last statement it is pertinent to ask, how can the discovery of physical defects procure the safety of anybody?" said Mrs. Lora C. Little of Chicago, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, in one of the protests made on behalf of members of the local branch of the league.

"The first excuse will no more bear analysis than the second," continued her protest, which was published by the Illinois State Journal, the leading Springfield daily. "The children have been mingling right along, on the playgrounds, in the streets, at church and Sunday schools and at the cinema.

"Why is the school room so menacing a spot? And unless they are to be physically examined daily for contagious disease, how can this examination protect? There is always a first day in a contagious disease attack. Why should an examination of each child once in the first week of school 'prevent epidemics,' as it is claimed?

"The actual fact is, contagious diseases have never been lessened in school by these inspections.

"If your officials are open to a recommendation in the direction of reducing disease among school children, I would propose that they abandon the prevalent practice of implanting disease in them by inoculating it. This is without doubt a prolific cause of the fevers, eruptive and other, which prevail during the fall and winter among the children."

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE REITERATES HIS STAND ON IRELAND

Attention Called to Fact That Mr. de Valera, in His Latest Message, Has Not Withdrawn "Sovereign State" Claim

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed the following reply this afternoon to Mr. de Valera:

"I have received your telegram of last night and observe that it does not modify the claim that your delegates should meet us as the representatives of a sovereign and independent state. You made no such condition in advance when you came to see me in July. I invited you then to meet me in the words of my letter as 'the chosen leader of the great majority in Southern Ireland,' and you accepted that invitation.

"From the very outset of our conversation I told you that we looked to Ireland to own allegiance to the British throne and to make her future as a member of the British Commonwealth. That was the basis of our proposal, and we cannot alter it. The status which you now claim in advance for your delegates is in effect a repudiation of that basis.

"I am prepared to meet your delegates, as I met them in July, in the capacity of 'chosen spokesmen' for your people to discuss the association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth. My colleagues and I cannot meet them as the representatives of a sovereign and independent state without disloyalty on our part to the Throne and Empire.

"I must therefore repeat that unless the second paragraph in your letter of the twelfth is withdrawn, a conference between us is impossible."

Sinn Fein's Position

Mr. de Valera Had Asked for Conference Based on "Truth and Reality"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The British Premier, having reached rock bottom in his concessions to Dail Eireann has now taken his stand on the fundamental basis that no conference can be held with the Irish representatives claiming to speak for an independent and sovereign state. While the Black and Tans contested supremacy with the "Irish Republican army," strong pressure was making itself felt on Downing Street to declare a truce and meet the Irish leaders at a round table conference.

After a generous offer for a settlement on dominion status lines by Mr. Lloyd George, and his waiving of all conditions preliminary to the conference except Irish allegiance to the Crown, the pressure is all the other way. Public opinion here is supporting the Premier in his stand, while in Ireland Eamon de Valera and Dail Eireann are feeling impelled by their supporters to avoid a rupture of the truce and to have a conference. An exploration is being made for a suitable formula.

A rapid exchange of notes has taken place between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George over the week-end. Without waiting for a meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George on Saturday replied to Mr. de Valera's communication of Friday.

"It is idle to say," states the Prime Minister, "that a conference in which we had already met your delegates as representatives of an independent and sovereign state would be a conference 'without prejudice.' To receive them as such would constitute a formal and official recognition of Ireland's severance from the King's dominions. It would indeed entitle you, if you thought fit, to make a treaty of amity with the King, but it would equally entitle you to make no treaty at all, to break off the conference at any point, and, by a right which we ourselves had already recognized, to negotiate the union of Ireland with a foreign power. It would also entitle you, if you insisted upon another appeal to force, to claim from foreign powers by our implicit admission the rights of lawful belligerents against the King, for if we dealt with you as a sovereign and independent state we should have no right to complain of other powers for following our example.

"These would be the consequences of receiving your delegates as the representatives of an independent state. We are prepared, in the words of my letter of the seventh, to discuss with you 'how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.' We cannot consent to any abandonment, however informal, of the principle of allegiance to the King, upon which the whole fabric of the Empire and every constitution within it are based. It is fatal to that principle that your delegates in the conference should be there as representatives of an independent and sovereign state. While you insist on claiming that, a conference between us is impossible."

Late last night Mr. de Valera replied by telegraph: "We have already accepted the invitation requoted in your letter. We have but one object at

heart: the setting up of a conference on such a basis of truth and reality as would make it possible to secure the result which the people of the two islands so ardently desire."

English Press Comments

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sinn Fein acceptance of membership in the British Commonwealth as the basis of negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George is seen as the only way out of the present Irish situation and deadlock by London newspapers, although the prospects regarding the conference are considered improved by Eamon de Valera's latest note to the Prime Minister.

The Daily Chronicle today said that such action by the Irish Republicans would mean that peace was in sight, the newspaper adding that "until the Sinn Fein does accept, peace is unattainable."

"There is satisfactory evidence in both English and Irish newspapers," declared the Daily News, "that the ridiculous dispute which brought about a temporary abandonment of the Inverness Conference is not likely to have any very serious or permanent effects."

The Daily Express asserted that "juggling with a phrase" led to the deadlock, but said there was little doubt that since receiving Mr. de Valera's latest letter the Prime Minister would "find means to accommodate Mr. de Valera and his friends."

"Public opinion in Ireland," the newspaper added, "made this step on the part of the Sinn Fein leader inevitable."

The Irish situation assumes a more hopeful appearance since Mr. de Valera in his telegram yesterday seemed to place a different construction on his own words, in the opinion of The Times. This newspaper said patience and good will should solve the immediate problem and it believed Mr. Lloyd George might well accept Mr. de Valera's contention for a conference without conditions, and name the earliest possible day for it.

Irish Press Comments

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Eamon de Valera's telegram, sent yesterday to Mr. Lloyd George, was today declared by the Freeman's Journal to make it more evident that the Prime Minister had been "too hasty in his conclusion that the Sinn Fein letter conveying details of the Irish acceptance of his invitation to a conference implied a demand for recognition in advance of the Irish Republic."

The newspaper asserted that one encouraging fact was made clear by the correspondence, and that was that "both the British Government and the Irish leaders desire an honorable peace and that the peoples of both countries are overwhelmingly with them in this common desire."

"To allow such a position to be lost would be a hideous blunder and a crime against civilization," the newspaper continued. "We are expressing the unanimous wish of the Irish people when we assert a method should be found to resolve the deadlock without threat of force, and that the conference should proceed untrammeled by differences that will almost certainly disappear on the day the conference meets."

BUILDING OF RIGID AIRSHIPS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"It would be contrary to the true American spirit to abandon a conservative program because of one serious accident, when it is possible, by studying the cause of that accident, to profit by any mistakes that were made."

That is the view of the official national advisory committee for aeronautics, referring to the ZR-2 disaster, as expressed in a report made to President Harding, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, on Saturday.

The committee recommended continued production of helium, the new gas for inflating airships, believing that whatever the primary cause of the accident to the ZR-2, the use of hydrogen was a contributing cause.

The chief recommendations of the committee were as follows:

"That the development of rigid airships should be continued in this country; that sufficient funds should be devoted to experimental work for obtaining definite information regarding the strength qualities of materials and girders used in the construction of airships and for the development and checking of the theories used in the general design of airships; that the present program for the construction of the airship ZR-1 and for the production of helium should be prosecuted with renewed vigor, and that the government should obtain a recent type of German rigid airship, preferably directly from Germany, to fill the vacancy in the program caused by the loss of the ZR-2."

GREEK CAMPAIGN IN ANATOLIA CEASES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Sunday)—An official statement has been issued announcing that the military action in Asia Minor has terminated. The Greek troops will fall back and fortify a line following the heights of Didymo as far as Milhalits, east of Sivri-hissar.

The troops, while falling back, are destroying the communications without any serious molestation on the part of the enemy.

NEW LIQUOR LAW IN THE YUKON

DAWSON, Yukon Territory — The Yukon Legislature on Saturday concluded a special session. It enacted laws requested in a plebiscite last July, providing for the sale of liquor by the government. The Liquor Act is similar to one in force in British Columbia.

CONFERENCE PLANS NOW TAKING SHAPE

Announcement of Names of Advisers to American Delegation Expected Soon—Far Eastern Problem Popularly Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The return of the President today is expected to give an impetus to certain definite details in connection with the conference for the limitation of armaments, especially in regard to the appointment of advisers to the American delegation. There are expected to be at least 12 of these, and perhaps as many as 15, including among the number one or more women and representatives of organized Labor.

With the reconvening of Congress, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Senator Oscar W. Underwood will be in Washington, and will confer with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and probably with President Harding. If there is anything of especial importance to be considered, Elihu Root, another delegate, will also come to Washington. It has been indicated that the members of the delegation will meet from time to time whenever it is expedient, from now until November 11. Of course, the foundation work is being carried forward from day to day in the State Department.

The report that Mr. Lloyd George probably would not be able to come to Washington to attend, because of the press of affairs at home, has cast a shadow of disappointment over the prospects for the conference, for there has been a greater desire to see Mr. Lloyd George than anyone else who has been mentioned in connection with the parley, and it has been felt here that no one else could represent Great Britain so fully on such an occasion. It is also reported that Aristide Briand, Premier of France, may not come, although the Washington Government had been notified that he would head the French delegation, he being the only delegate of whose coming there had been official notification.

Far East the Chief Topic Now

The Far Eastern situation continues to hold the center of the stage in the information and rumors that abound from day to day, due chiefly to the relations between China and Japan and the attitude of North and South China. While it has been persistently reported within the last day or two that the United States desired to have both North and South China represented, some having gone so far as to say that the State Department had made its desire to this effect known to China, that is, of course, incorrect, since the United States recognizes only one Chinese Government, and can have dealing only with it, and cannot possibly interfere with its internal affairs.

The American Government, friendly to China as always, would be glad to see all domestic discord that would interfere with the progress of the conference for the advantage of all the powers concerned at an end, but, officially and diplomatically, it can do nothing to prescribe China's conduct of her affairs.

With the return of members of Congress, every step of the preparations for the conference is going to be watched with keen interest from the Capitol. In general, members of Congress are well satisfied with those selected to represent the United States in the conference, and feel that American interests and world justice are safe in their hands. There is bound to be a certain amount of skepticism as to the result of the conference, but men like Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, base their belief in a successful outcome on facts like these:

"More than $1,000,000,000 a month was poured into the last war by American taxpayers. Ultimately the total money cost of that war to the American people alone will come to about $1,000,000,000 a week. The war virtually has bankrupted Europe. Twenty-five years ago the American people were having a war with Spain. We were greatly shocked at that time when we learned our military activities in that war were costing us $1,000,000 a day.

"Wars plainly are growing more costly, more destructive, more barbarous, more widespread.

Wars Too Easily Waged

"In the summer of 1914, two or three men of average intelligence spoke a few words, made a few decisions on a matter of minor importance, and we had a war that reached half way around the world and cost 35,000,000 lives.

"Something entirely new happened in that war—half as many innocent bystanders lost their lives as there were men killed in the fighting.

"What, it seems to me, is the best reason for believing the disarmament conference so wisely called by President Harding will be successful, is the all-sufficient one—the urgent necessity for it. There is no other way out. It is the world's last chance.

"Present at the elbow of each statesman attending the conference, although unseen, will be the conference's two most potent delegates: one the frightful specter of modern warfare unrestrained; the other the equally terrible specter of national bankruptcy and world-wide disorder should the nations continue to tax themselves for huge military establishments. Each of these nightmares more than merely threatens the doom of civilization."

HAGUE JUDGESHIP ACCEPTED

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante of Cuba, international jurist recently elected as a judge of the permanent international court of justice at The Hague, has accepted the appointment, he states Dr. Bustamante received a cable message from the Cuban Secretary of State informing him of his selection to the tribunal and immediately wired his acceptance to the secretary of the League of Nations in Geneva.

FRENCH DENY PLAN TO LIFT SANCTIONS

Allies Are Understood to Be Agreed That Customs Cordon Be Maintained Between the Sections of Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A denial is given to the German statement that propositions have been made regarding the raising of the economic sanctions. In the best informed circles of Paris it is declared that the conversations which have taken place between the various governments of the Allies during the past few days have resulted in a general agreement that, in the present circumstances, the customs cordon must be maintained between occupied and unoccupied Germany. London, Paris, Brussels, and Rome have no divergence of view on this matter, according to French statements, and in a few days Berlin will be informed that notes sent by Germany are not acceptable.

It may, however, well be that in British private circles some disagreement is expressed with French conventions. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on a visit to London, found a certain feeling against the decision not to remove the economic sanctions on the Rhine. It will be remembered that the customs cordon was established in March, ostensibly on the ground of the nonfulfillment by Germany of the Treaty, but more substantially in consequence of the German refusal to accept the proposed allied conditions of payment of the indemnity.

At the recent Paris conference the British delegates urged that as Germany had now accepted the conditions and was fulfilling the terms, the punishment could not be continued. It was decided to raise the sanctions on September 16, provided that Germany accepted the constitution of an organism which would supervise trading licenses in the Rhineland. This was the French proviso suggested because Germany has persistently boycotted French trade and has placed every possible obstacle in the way of commercial relations between occupied Germany and France.

Such opposition as there is to the French refusal to break down the barrier of March is based on the argument that the sanctions were not imposed for the purpose of regulating trade, but for the purpose of constraining Germany to accept the reparations terms, and should not be maintained for another reason. It is also argued that the refusal to raise the sanctions after Germany has carried out the reparations conditions will place the Wirth Government in jeopardy and shake German institutions. On the other hand, it was distinctly specified in the Paris conference that the sanctions should be raised only when Germany agreed to permit the constitution of the allied organization to control exports and imports.

At first Germany appeared to accept the fundamental idea of such control, but later formulated reserves. Conversations took place between Paris and London through the ambassadors, and afterward at Coblenz, where the Allies' high commissioners sit. Germany, it is understood, desires a fresh meeting of the Supreme Council to consider the subject. The matter is likely to be seriously debated during the coming week, but the French are firm in their determination to subordinate the suppression of the customs cordon to an acceptance of the allied commission of trade control which will prevent a boycott of French goods.

RIGHT TO SEIZE SHIP CHALLENGED

NEW YORK, New York—The right of federal authorities to seize the alleged rum-running schooner Henry L. Marshall was challenged in Admiralty Court on Saturday when attorneys for the owner filed answer to the forfeiture proceedings. The brief maintained the vessel was under British registry and was beyond the three-mile limit at the time of capture, and hence outside the jurisdiction of the United States.

"By what standards, tests, measurements, methods and judgments," it was demanded, "was calculated the distance which the Henry L. Marshall was at the time of seizure from the coast line of the United States?"

POPULATION AND SAVINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures issued by the Treasury put the total population of the United States at 108,000,000, and the savings of small investors throughout the country, it is said, total approximately $27,000,000,000, of which $21,000,000,000 is invested in government securities and $6,000,000,000 is represented by the deposits of more than 30,000 savings banks.

ITALIAN NATIONALIZATION LEADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nationals of Italy took the lead last month in obtaining naturalization as American citizens, a position held for many months by Germans, according to figures made public by the Department of Labor. Total certificates of naturalization issued in August were 16,481, of which 1029 were obtained by Italians as against 825 by Germans.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE CONFERENCE

Meeting at Washington Will Be Similar to Those Held in Other Pan-American Capitals to Aid Trade in Western Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The action of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in his capacity as head of the American section of the Inter-American High Commission, in calling for meetings to be held at the same time in Washington and in other Pan-American capitals, to discuss international exchange and the effect of that and other adverse factors of commerce in the Western Hemisphere, is expected to be productive of a better understanding and increased confidence which will act as the foundation for improved business relations among the various countries on the American continent.

The Central and South American countries have by no means escaped the demoralization and confusion following the war that have left their mark on the United States and on European countries. The interruption of normal methods of communication and commerce, and the diversion of trade, have made it difficult to resume the intercourse and business between the United States and the republics to the south that it is the desire of leading statesmen to have well established. Anti-American sentiment and propaganda have been active in some sections of Central and South America. To what extent German efforts to obtain the share of the business they enjoyed before the war have prevailed, is not certain.

The United States is responsible to a large extent for the failure to enjoy as large a share of business with South American countries as its position would warrant. On top of the failure of proper study of the needs of Central and South American customers and care in shipments, came the graver offense of an emergency tariff which discriminated against South American products and dealt a heavy blow at business with the United States. If there should be a permanent tariff measure perpetuating, or, perhaps adding to this discrimination, it would be increasingly difficult to hold what business the United States now enjoys with her sister republics.

In the conferences that are to be held in Washington and in various cities of Central and South America all of the elements entering into the development of a profitable commerce will be studied and such plans worked out as may facilitate better feeling and more effective exchange of commodities. Undoubtedly it will result in furnishing accurate information now lacking and it may lead to larger investments of American capital in Latin-American enterprises, an end earnestly sought by the countries with undeveloped resources.

Better steamship and cable facilities with South America are important and it is announced that wireless stations are now being erected in the larger cities of Venezuela, the station at Caracas having a long range sending apparatus. This will do much toward obviating the cable difficulties experienced in doing business with Venezuela.

Revision Is Planned

Changes in Present Exchange System Are to Be Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A prospective change in the entire system of foreign exchange, transferring the support of gold from the money of any country to the exchange between that country and those in financial contact with it, is to be the subject of a conference called by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, commencing September 23, according to an announcement made by an official of the National Reserve Bank here.

The stabilization of exchange was the principal topic of discussion at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, and a study was made of the currency question of the various countries to see if anything could be done to bring about a system of insuring balances so as to prevent the continuation of the depreciation of the currency of the European and South American nations. Prof. Gustav Cassel of Holland has worked out a system, by which each country fixes its own currency to suit itself, the gold reserve not being available for support or conversion of the money, but being reserved for exchange only, to meet any adverse balance, on a 60 or 90 days basis. He also proposes a basis of exchange fixed by the life of the contract, rather than the usual short-term loan with its many renewals.

This preliminary conference is intended to prepare the way for an international conference this winter, and both Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary Mellon are making plans for its success.

NEW GULF-TO-ALASKA HIGHWAY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DEADWOOD, South Dakota—Delegations from every Black Hills town and city and a number from towns in Nebraska met in the club rooms of the Deadwood Business Club recently to discuss a proposed new highway from the Gulf of Mexico to Alaska.

A state organization was perfected and work started on plans for pushing the proposition. J. D. Glatley of Hot Springs, South Dakota, was elected president of the organization and M. M. Wheeler of Deadwood was elected vice-president. In addition to a president, a vice-president was elected from every Black Hills town through which the proposed road will pass.

The proposed highway already has been mapped out as far as Hot Springs, South Dakota, from the Gulf, and it was decided to divide the highway from there north through the Black Hills, one fork passing through Rapid City, Piedmont and Sturgis to Deadwood, where it will meet the other branch, which will pass through Custer and Lead and meet the other branch in Deadwood. From Deadwood the proposed road will pass northward through St. Onge, Belle Fourche and Camp Crook, and on into North Dakota, and from there into Canada. The name of the new highway is the "North Star Route."

RAILWAY WORKERS SEEK WAGE PARLEY

Appeal to Be Made for What They Declare Their Rights—Vote Had Authorized Strike—Effort to Avert Such Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—One more chance is to be given to the United States Railway Labor Board to give the Federated Shop Crafts and the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor what they conceive to be justice in working conditions, said B. M. Jewell, president of the latter organization, in addressing a meeting of 1000 railroad laborers here yesterday.

According to Mr. Jewell, the shop crafts demand an adjudication of fundamental working conditions and rules that apply to all railroads in the United States, as laid down in the war-time agreement with the United States Railroad Administration. He declared the Labor Board had set aside that agreement in regard to national uniformity in working conditions and had made it necessary to negotiate with each railroad separately, working an injustice on Labor and weakening its organization.

If in its next decision, he declared, the board does not return to national uniformity on fundamental regulations, the shop crafts will take a strike vote. Armed with the mandate of this strike vote, the union leaders will again go before the Labor Board and the railroad managers and try for a peaceful settlement. Failing a peaceful settlement, they will issue the strike call, he said, and the railroad managers will have to answer to the American public for the consequences.

He declared the railroads, since the armistice, have been using a part of a $9,000,000,000 fund raised to crush organized Labor and that the present widespread unemployment is part of the fruit of that activity. Some depression might be expected in the light of history after a great war, but the present conditions are far beyond what can be ascribed to natural causes, he said.

There was a sufficient vote in August to authorize a strike, admitted Mr. Jewell, in reply to a question from the floor, but the leaders ignored it because they knew that the railroads were looking for a strike, and in fact wanted it. He appealed against unauthorized strikes.

COURSE FOR RURAL AND CITY SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas school code commission, which is at work studying the school problem of the State and rewriting the school laws, is considering the plan of authorizing different courses of study for city and rural districts. Kansas educators, who have given serious thought to the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farms, believe that the State is wrong in providing the same curriculum except in the fundamental branches.

"It is a mistake to try to fit the city school curriculum into the rural schools," said Fred Seaman, former assistant state superintendent of schools. "The attempt to take what fits the needs of the city school student and instruct the rural student along the same lines simply means the education of the boy and girl away from the farm instead of toward it. The rural school and rural life must be made as attractive and as interesting as the city and provide the school work which the boys and girls are interested in."

GOVERNMENT OFFERS EXPLOSIVE FOR FARM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Opportunity to turn surplus government supplies of picric acid, a war explosive that is a suitable substitute for dynamite in clearing agricultural land, to a constructive purpose is announced by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Through cooperation among farmers in contracting for a carload of the supply, the announcement says, it is possible to obtain this land-clearing and blasting explosive for 10½ cents a pound, equivalent to 18½ cents' worth of dynamite. The saving possible is said to be greater for blasting material than for clearing, and 1000 pounds is set as the individual limit. The distribution in Massachusetts is in the hands of Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, at the State House.

VARIANCE SHOWN IN ECONOMIC SURVEYS

Full Agreement Lacking as to Industrial Outlook — Government Economies Declared to Aid General Readjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Are times getting better, or are conditions to be worse the coming winter? This is the question that every official in Washington is pondering and that every one who comes to Washington with an ax to grind has something to say about, on one side or the other.

Just before the President left for his holiday trip, he spoke cheerfully of the outlook, basing his opinion on the report made to him by members of the Cabinet and others upon whose judgment he relies. On the other hand, representatives of organized Labor, who also get reports from varied and widely scattered sources, are disposed to look gloomily on the immediate prospect.

What are the bases for a belief that there will be more employment than was indicated some time ago, and that the spread between wages and living costs will bear less hardly on most persons than had been supposed? In the first place, the Administration is hopeful of increasing economies in the running of the government. The satisfactory announcement is made that the ordinary expenditures fell off more than $30,600,000 during August as compared with July. Disbursements on the public debt increased from something over $230,000,000 to more than $237,000,000, and the expenses of the War Department dropped from $59,000,000 to $48,000,000. The showing would have been better if the railroad payments had not leaped from $17,000,000 to $65,000,000.

War Costs Reduced

Slowly the government is emerging from the heavy cost of running the government at war-time rates. Probably the War Department is making the best showing of all, partly because it was there that the expenses were naturally the highest, and partly because John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has been applying business methods to the department, selling surplus stocks and getting rid of expensive rentals and unnecessary employees. Albert D. Lasker is still asking for money for the Shipping Board, but accompanies his last request for $26,000,000 with the promise that the end of asking for "more" is in sight.

But the first substantial indication of turning the corner came from the agricultural situation, where depression has been most marked. The rise in the price of cotton changed the entire situation in the south. The heavy wheat exports for August, while in a way representing forced liquidation, at the same time brought encouragement by the mere fact of keeping a heavy surplus in motion, and the price of wheat increased from 18 to 23 cents a bushel on the strength of the foreign demand. Flour mills are grinding about 70 per cent more wheat than a year ago, and there is a demand abroad for lard, meats, and other American agricultural products.

Postal receipts increased in August for the first time in seven months, and bank clearings are climbing steadily. While business is rather dull in most lines, there are fewer failures reported.

Railroads Make Gains

Even the railroads are falling into line with somewhat better reports. A decrease of 17,312 idle freight cars was reported on September 8, as compared with August 31. There is also a decrease in the number of "bad-order cars," the first decrease in the number of cars needing repairs since last August, indicating that the railroads are getting their equipment in shape to meet increased demand for transportation facilities.

The railroads are still one of the centers of mistrust and apprehension, however. Prohibitive freight rates are believed to stand in the way of general recuperation of business more than any other one thing, and the adjustment of these rates without reducing wages to the point of stirring up industrial strife is one of the problems before the country. The mining situation is another weak spot. The recent disturbance in West Virginia is an indication that all is not well, and a Senate committee is now in the field trying to find out how the government can help to prevent ill feeling and how to keep the work on a more dependable basis. Meanwhile the coal mine operators are out with a bulletin of complaint against the so-called buyers' strike.

Coal Market Unsettled

"A most deplorable state of affairs as to the country's supply has developed," says Harry N. Taylor, of the National Coal Association. "It is not stretching the truth to say that the buyer who is on a strike is not alone the one who does not know much about the situation, but is also the man who does know, yet is willing to take a chance, irrespective of what his own best judgment tells him he should do. The non-buying public is creating a condition for which it will blame the coal men when it wants coal later."

The "non-buying" public is waiting for prices to come down, so far as anthracite is concerned, a matter that is within the hands of a few men to control.

Business men are waiting upon the action of Congress in settling taxation, and working men are also relying upon that, indirectly, and, to a lesser degree, on such efforts as that embodied in the unemployment conference to be held here.

At the moment there seems little prospect of a reduction in the cost of living. Rents are at war-time levels, and most food is there also. Clothing is a little cheaper, but not enough to make up for the other high costs.

Food Prices Higher

General Advance for August Over July Shown to Be 4.3 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Retail food prices increased an average of 4.3 per cent in August as compared with July prices, according to figures made public on Saturday by the Department of Labor. The statistics were compiled from reports from 51 cities.

Potatoes increased 24 per cent during the month; eggs, 13 per cent; pork chops, cheese and cabbage, 11 per cent; butter, 10 per cent; lard, 8 per cent; sugar, 6 per cent; canned tomatoes, 5 per cent; ham and oranges, 4 per cent; nut margarine, 3 per cent; plate beef, fresh milk, oleomargarine and corn meal, 2 per cent; and bacon, rolled oats, rice, canned corn, canned peas and prunes, 1 per cent. The prices of chuck roast, hens, cream of wheat and macaroni increased less than one-half of 1 per cent.

The price of bananas dropped 5 per cent during the month. Other decreases included leg of lamb, 3 per cent; canned salmon, flour, onions and raisins, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak and rib roast, 1 per cent. Prices remained unchanged for evaporated milk, bread, corn flakes, navy beans and baked beans.

Food prices in Rochester, New York, increased during the month 8 per cent; in Buffalo, 7 per cent; in Baltimore, Boston, Fall River, New York and Philadelphia, 6 per cent; Bridgeport, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, Norfolk, Providence, Scranton and Washington, 5 per cent; Atlanta, Charleston (South Carolina), Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Mobile Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Richmond and Savannah, 4 per cent; Birmingham, Cincinnati, Houston, St. Louis, San Francisco and Springfield (Illinois), 3 per cent; Butte, Dallas, Omaha and St. Paul, 2 per cent; Denver, Little Rock, Memphis, Minneapolis, Peoria, Portland (Oregon), Salt Lake City and Seattle, 1 per cent.

CUT IN NAVY YARD WAGES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The protest against the cut in the wages of navy yard employees is taking definite form in a letter which will be presented at the White House and the Navy Department this morning. This letter, which was drafted at a meeting of 200 naval apprentices, points out that "apprentices to mechanical trades are as a rule drawn from a class of citizens that from circumstances must expect the young men to contribute toward the support of the family, or at least to maintain themselves.

"In connection with their apprenticeship, ambitious boys are desirous of extending their education by taking courses of study in their spare time, which entails expense they cannot expect their families to bear."

Under the new scale, wages for apprentices range from 10 cents an hour for the first year to 40 cents an hour for the fourth year. This was contrasted with the pay of apprentices in railroad shops who receive 30 cents an hour to start with and 47½ cents an hour for the first six months and 55 cents an hour for the second six months of their fourth year.

The apprentices drew up the following budget showing how they would fare under the new government wage scale:

Board, consisting of two meals per day and three on Sunday, $5.50; lunches, $1.25; room, $2.50; carfare, 75 cents; deduction for retirement, 11 cents. Total, $10.11. Weekly pay (44-hour week), $4.40. Deficit, $5.71.

Representatives of employees' organizations in all navy yards will meet in Washington on September 26 to oppose the order reducing wages. With the present cost of living, men cannot support their families on the new wage, it is asserted.

POSTAL SAVINGS IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A general improvement in postal savings deposits throughout the United States was shown by August reports, the Postoffice Department announces. Total deposits on August 31 were approximately $152,400,000, a decrease for the month of about $100,000, the smallest decrease shown in several months, the statement said.

NAVAL RECRUITING RESUMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recruiting for the navy has been resumed after a cessation ordered in July to meet limitation of 106,000 men imposed in the Naval Appropriation Act. The resumption, however, was restricted to reenlistments and enlistments in certain ratings for four-year periods.

NAVAL AID SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Articles of incorporation of the San Diego Naval Aid Society have been filed here. The aim of the society is to promote the welfare of and furnish financial assistance and relief to the enlisted men of the United States Navy stationed at this port, and with their families.

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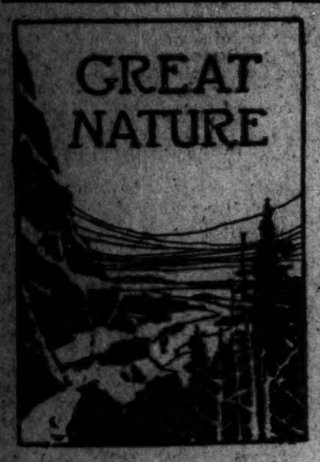

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains:
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Curious Creatures of the Rockies

There is a peculiar charm and interest in Colorado mountains when, after climbing a high peak, one emerges from the forest. The desolate vanguard of trees gives place to a soft turf that completely clothes the upper part of the mountains from timber line to summit.

This turf is covered with dwarf Alpine flowers of exquisite beauty. Here are soft cushions of tiny azure-blue stars, there tufts of blue gentian; and by the side of a rivulet whose icy waters cut the rich moss rise the bright, majestic flowers of Parry's primrose and the mauve bells of the polemonium.

To botanist, zoologist, naturalist, this zone between timber line and peak has peculiar interest, for he will here find arctic flowers, birds, insects and animals without making an arctic expedition.

If the naturalist asks himself what birds, what butterflies, what plants, what quadrupeds live in this region all to themselves, so far above the rest of earth and its inhabitants, he is not long left in doubt, for his appearance is likely to be the signal for a series of shrill whistles, which are answered by a chorus of sharp little barks coming from numerous unknown places among the rocks.

After a careful reconnaissance, he catches sight of a yellowish-brown animal like a woodchuck, with long, brown, bushy tail. It lays flat upon a slab of rock like a squatting lizard, repeating at intervals the sentinel whistles meditated, which are echoed by a chorus of teasing little barks from many invisible throats.

By closely watching the spot from which the sounds appear to come, the man is rewarded by seeing a little animal very like a young rabbit mount a rock, stand erect on its haunches, and pipe out his sentinel note, which is immediately answered by the cries of others, which the observer now catches peeping out from under the stones.

The shrill whistler is the Rocky Mountain marmot, and is very like that cousin of his in the eastern states that is known as the woodchuck, but is larger, yellower and with longer tail. He lives under the rocks in holes, and is often to be seen basking in the sunshine on the top of a flat rock or alertly keeping sentinel watch. He lives on the succulent herbage, and lays in a store for winter.

The other little animal that resembles a very young rabbit is not so well known. Naturalists call him the pika, and others have named him the "coney," and, as a matter of fact, he is identical with or closely related to the conies mentioned in the Bible, and is found on the tops of the mountains of Syria, as well as on the Himalayas. His resemblance to a young rabbit is close, only he has no tail, and his ears are not so large. There is also a difference in his rodent teeth.

The conies live in colonies among the loose rocks, and always have sentinels posted while they are out feeding. The shadow of a hawk or the bark of the sentinel sends them speedily to their hiding places, from which, almost with equal speed, they emerge to see who the intruder is, and keep up a perpetual barking. They feed, like the marmots, on the roots and stunted herbage, laying up a store of grasses, like little haycricks, against the long winter, when they may be snowed under 10 feet deep.

In those who have climbed the mountains in which the coney makes his home amusing and interesting memories are aroused by his nasal yelp. Near one camp, 11,600 feet above the sea, a rock slide that covered several acres afforded the conies a congenial home. The place was alive with them, and their sharp bark was continually coming from one or another part of the slide.

They were so tame that the campers climbed up to watch them closely. When they arrived on the scene some were running about the rocks as if on urgent business. As they went trotting over the rocks they looked like little bags of meal with big ears and short legs, for, like rabbits, they show no anatomy back of their ears. Their heads look as if they might have been modeled, but their tailless bodies look as if smoothed off round with one pass of the modeling-knife.

Now these conies are very knowing, not only because they take refuge in the rocks, but because, living in the high mountains, they take advantage of the short summers to make hay and stack up loads of dwarf clover, grass and weeds among the rocks, to cure out of reach of rain, that they may have food during the long winters, when snow covers the rock sides. Last year's hay, made of old dry weeds, was seen in the slides under some of the rocks, and fresh piles of green stuff were found under others.

One of the small haymakers was hurriedly going back and forth, hard at work. Going to one special place in the weeds beyond the slide, he would pick a green bouquet, and, carrying it in his mouth, run back to the stack under the rock. Once when carrying a big load, one that was too big to see over, he ran plump into the foot of one of the men, then scampered off and hid away in his cave.

Another haymaker worked as if the cold storm had convinced him that the winter was upon him. Unlike his systematic fellow who went and came to the same spots, he ran out into the weeds whenever the notion took him, and dumped his load of hay under a number of different stones scattered about his end of the slide.

He brought a variety of material—old brown leaves, fresh green grass, a bunch as asters, and once such a big bunch of cow-parsnip, that it was a wonder he wasn't tripped by it. When he was most closely observed, he was sitting on a rock, with his mouth full of hay, and a daisy sticking up from one corner. While resting between loads, at the observer's instant call, "Go to work! go to work!" he would start off for his hay on a trot, perhaps startled by the voice, perhaps influenced by the urgency of the tone, which probably accorded with his meteorological observations.

THE HAPPY VALLEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Are you looking forward to your holidays?" I asked of a friend the other day.

"No," he replied provokingly, "I'm looking backward to them." And then he explained that he would be having no holidays this year; but when I began commiserating he cut me short. He said, "I know it may seem hard to be working all the day but you make the old mistake. It does not matter how a man is occupied as long as he is in an honest calling; the great point is, how is he spending his leisure? Many people work harder at play than they do in their offices. Many of them really need a rest from play; they will travel continents to find their joys and return to find these joys are waiting on their own doorsteps and window sills all the time. Solitude? I shall be as quiet by my open window here in Paris, with the view among the chimneys and the salt sea breeze rising off the Seine, as you will be on the mountains of Haute Savoie.

"Besides, you will be away for the next month and so will most of my friends! I am going to stop reading the papers for a time and in place of the dreary economists of the weekly reviews who would willingly save the world if only the world would let them, I am going to dip into the modern poets.

"I shall write you letters and tell you how I am with Kipling in Sussex, in Kent with Edmund Blunden or on the high seas with Henry Newbolt, Bridges, Brooke, Davies, de la Mare. I will dip into their slender volumes and hie me to the faint Illyria of their fancies. And remember there is no fare to pay or luggage to carry to that far country."

"Yes, but," I protested, "that is not a real holiday. It is merely a holiday in thought, perhaps half memory."

"That is the very point," he said, persuasively. "Surely a holiday in thought, in imagination, is the finest change you can have. It lasts as long as you like, and there is not a rainy day in it. I shall not forget seeing a railway company's notice near the Bourse the other day. It was advertising the Garden of England, my native Kent. In a moment I was there, stepping gayly along the top of the North Downs, and the Paris pavements were forgotten. There was an uncertain English sky above, a deep blue splashed with white and billowy clouds; the air was keen with the tang of hay and bright with the songs of birds and insects. It was the dewy tangle of early spring and there was

The scent of hawthorn in the sun
And bracken in the wet

Over hedge, over ditch, 'through bush, through briar' I was soon down in Westerham Village with its memories of Wolfe; but more hallowed in my eyes by the memories of sunny forenoons spent in its narrow streets and long evenings on its neighborly hills.

"Wandering up the hill out of Westerham in a dream of memories I quickly made the top of Ide Hill; the map says it is quite a distance, but a chance thought will take one anywhere in a flash. From Ide Hill what you don't see of the weald is not worth looking for; it gleams right into the grays of Crowborough, Tunbridge Wells—anywhere where the garden of England joins Sussex by the Sea; and fancy will take you further.

"Miles to the east I saw the Hastings road swooping out of Sevenoaks and flashing like a streamer across to Southborough and Tonbridge. Somewhere in front Penshurst was hidden, somewhere to the west Edenbridge was clinging to its one street and trying to be proud of its leather in spite of the smell. All this I was seeing (and feeling how much more?) as I stared at the Railway Company's notice."

"Yes, that is all very fine." I protested. "But you take such a holiday to the end of the rainbow itself, yet it will lack reality. Where will you get all the fine philosophy of the open road?"

"Where, if not from my books," he replied. "Shakespeare's Arden can be my Ashdowne Forest. Kipling's Sussex has all the brightness, all the color, all the sweet sounds, sunny hills and sunny hearts that a beautiful county should have—and my beautiful county is Kent. I am going to enjoy it by staying away from it. The sunny hours of those evenings I am looking forward to will deepen the complexion of my whole life and I shall find that the best way to enjoy a holiday is to go without one."

ELTHAM PALACE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In his description of Staple Inn Dickens says it is one of those nooks, the turning into which, out of the clashing street, imparts to the relieved pedestrian the sensation of having put cotton in his ears and velvet soles on his boots. One might apply his words to the Royal Palace of Eltham. Half a mile away the trams and motor busses from London boom along; you turn your back on them, and in less than ten minutes you are passing beneath an avenue of beautiful limes, over a medieval stone bridge with painted arches, and find yourself in front of the remains of the Royal Palace of Eltham, which in its prime rivaled Hampton Court in splendor and the favor of kings.

Like most of the moated houses of the Middle Ages, the Palace of Eltham was nearly square in plan, and embraced many quadrangles inclosed by a high wall. Hither came King John of France, a prisoner, for whom King Edward and Queen Philippa waited at the gates. Between that time and supper, as Froissart tells, there were many grand dances and revels, in which the captive King declined to join. "How can I sing in a strange land?" he asked.

Froissart, again, tells how he visited Eltham to present Richard II with a volume of his writings, "handsomely written and illuminated, and bound in crimson velvet, with 10 silver-gilt studs, and roses of the same in the middle, with two large clasps of silver-gilt, richly worked with roses in the center." The King asked what the book was about, and Froissart replied, "Of love," whereupon the King dipped into its pages and read several passages aloud. To Richard II, in Eltham, also came Leo, King of Armenia, in danger of conquest by the Turks, to plead for the aid of Christian princes. "The King," says Holinshed, "honourablie received him, and after he had taken counsell touching his request, he gave him great summes of money and other rich gifts, with a stipend, as some write, of a thousand pounds yearly, to be paid to him during life." At Eltham King Henry V stopped the night before his triumphal entry into London, after the victory of Agincourt; here came Erasmus and Thomas More; here Wolsey drew up the Statutes of Eltham, a code of rules for the royal household, which provided an archbishop or a duke with stabling for 24 horses, and beds for nine servants, and accommodation for lower degrees accordingly.

Time played havoc with the palace, and the parliamentary forces treated it with scant respect. Evelyn found "both the palace and the chapel in miserable ruins"; and many of the buildings were demolished, and the materials used elsewhere. Little now remains but the bridge over the moat, the buttery now turned into a private residence, and the magnificent banqueting hall. The hall itself is worth going miles to see. It is a 100 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 55 feet high. It has a beautiful high-pitched roof, entirely constructed of oak, with hammer beams, carved pendants, and braces supported on corbels of hewn stone. For comparison one has to go to Westminster Hall, the hall of the Middle Temple, or King's Chapel, Cambridge, to see anything like it.

At one end of the hall was the minstrels' gallery, the framework of which remains. At the other was the royal dais, confronted by the octagonal fireplace whence the smoke curled up to the roof, and overlooked on either side by the recesses where the royal plate was displayed. For many years this splendid banqueting hall was used as a barn. King George IV proposed to cart the roof off bodily to Windsor, but wiser counsels, or more probably the lack of money, prevailed. Quite recently the hall has been overhauled by the crown authorities; its timbered roof has been strengthened, its windows reglazed, and everything done to preserve its beauties for future generations.

Laying Track by Machinery

The track-laying machinery which has been more or less employed by various railway companies has many interesting features. In one case, on the first half-day's work, with the assistance of only 20 green laborers, half a mile was laid and quarter-spiked, which gives an idea of the labor-saving qualities of the machine.

The machine is equipped with engines and a boiler that furnish power for propelling the machine and a train of from 20 to 30 cars of material along the track, as well as delivering the rails and ties on the roadbed at the front. The gearing is so arranged that the machine and train are moving constantly but very slowly, the speed being about 30 feet a minute.

A minimum amount of labor is required, as the material is brought up from the rear and delivered on the roadbed entirely by steam power. The ties are delivered to the machine itself by means of the rails, which act as tie-conveyors. When the ties reach the machine they are picked up by an endless-chain conveyor and carried over the truss to a point 68 feet in advance of the car, where they are deposited on the roadbed and automatically spaced one at a time as the machine moves forward.

On this machine trams for conveying the material are eliminated, as the rails are drawn forward on rollers over the material-train by means of two sets (on each side) of powerful compression rollers and are taken ahead on the lower chord of the truss and lowered to a position by means of steam hoists.

The full track-laying crew is composed of 40 men, which includes eight spikers and four nippers. If there is a good organization, 3 or 3½ miles a day can be laid and quarter-spiked. On occasions as much as 2500 feet an hour have been laid and quarter-spiked with this machine.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Prince John's Palace in Eltham

THE OPEN DOOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In a little village high up in the French Pyrenees we ate the fare of a mean inn; in the far corner a cheerful little man sat fumbling with his papers; presently he found the particular document for which he was looking, an official permit to beg, and came over to present it to us. We gave him a coin, for which he thanked us politely and then he went out on to the road.

An hour later we caught him up, trudging along with a package over his shoulder; the mountain way led past vast fields of narcissus and daffodils on one side, while on the other the hill sloped up to the snowy range which hid us from Spain. Fortified by the marvelous scenery and remembered readings of Synge, of the Scholar Gypsy, of Borrow, we saw in our fellow of the road a very romantic figure, the nomad of all ages; no doubt he had gathered a rich store from his travels, we hoped he would sit upon the next milestone and sing us folk songs gathered from all the countries of the world; surely the words he would utter would be of untold literary worth; we had but to write them down to add another jewel to the treasury of literature. As a matter of fact, we could get nothing at all out of him except a general depreciation of the weather, the times, the road, the cost of living.

We are always well disposed toward nomads of all sorts, they are picturesque, their life is an adventure and the literary folk who glorify the gypsy life from their suburban villas do not see the dwellers in caravans with the eye of a landowner.

But there is another side to the question: and the meeting of delegates from the rural district councils of the United Kingdom held at the Guildhall lately found itself, though perhaps it did not know it, for once in agreement with Bernard Shaw. For Mr. Shaw has called the sentimental George Borrow "that born fool," and the meeting has reason to echo the condemnation. The rural councilors call upon the government to pass a bill for the protection of the countryside from the gypsies who, they say, have become an unmitigated nuisance. George Borrow is more responsible than anyone else for the spreading of an opposite sentiment so that although the councilors have common sense on their side they have literary tradition against them.

Sir Reginald Bray, a Surrey landowner, proposes to have every gypsy registered, and to have special authorized compounds for their caravans: he wants to make it illegal to have a van anywhere else but in these compounds. One difficulty is obvious at the start: Sir Reginald forgets that not every dweller in caravans is a nomad of the type of which he is thinking; there are some highly respectable Bohemians. What will the simple lifers, the artists, the literary refugees from orthodox housing problems say to his special compounds? They may not object to being registered, but they will certainly rebel against limitation of choice of site to what the rural district councilor thinks fit for them.

UNOFFICIAL NAVAL ADVENTURES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Official accounts of events and what really happened are sometimes two different things. Not that official descriptions are necessarily misleading. They merely deal with one aspect of affairs, omitting other aspects. As a rule, unless the event happened a long time ago, it is safer to treat of official aspects, lest somebody should be offended. When years have elapsed, reality may safely emerge.

It is now many years since I acted as a correspondent when the French fleet received the British fleet in a French port, as a sign of good will between the two nations.

No doubt the arrangements for the meeting were contrived by all sorts of high personages; but the man who did the real work was the British Naval Attaché in the French port. He gave me leave to witness the spectacle from the flat roof of the Consulate, which overlooks the harbor.

Heading the line, the British flagship entered the harbor exactly on the stroke of the appointed hour, under a low gray sky wreathed with the smoke of the cannonade. The other correspondents were wandering about somewhere in an official tug. One of the artists was posted on the pier, making a sketch, with lots of impressive smoke in it. There was trouble ahead of him which he did not foresee.

The Gunnery Lieutenant

There was trouble brewing, too, for another correspondent, for the gunnery lieutenant of the flagship had vowed to be revenged upon him. The gunnery lieutenant regarded the solemn meeting of the two fleets as a matter of routine, convenient because it gave him the opportunity of going ashore and finding his enemy. It was the Admiral himself who told the story later.

"Mr. So-and-So," said the Admiral, "has been criticizing in the press the gunnery record of this ship most unfairly. I consider his remarks highly insulting. They are totally inaccurate and convey a wholly derogatory impression to the British public. Perhaps you can suggest what should be done about it."

The only practicable suggestion was that the Admiral himself should mark his sense of displeasure, as only an admiral can. The flag-officer appeared to consider the matter. That afternoon I was standing on the jetty, watching boatloads of the townsfolk and surrounding peasantry putting off to visit the great English ships of war, under the conduct of the kindly bluejackets, who, with intense enjoyment, were bundling into the boats all the native women they could find. "You come along o' me, mother, and you'll be quite safe. This is the Entente Cordiale, this is. In she goes. Handsomely, now mate." (Handsomely in the navy means carefully.) Presently there emerged from the struggling crowd the offending correspondent, attired in evening dress, and accompanied by a friend. "They are sure to ask us to stay to dinner," said he cheerfully, and took a shore boat for the flagship.

That shore boat fetched up at the starboard accommodation ladder, the two passengers arrived on deck, the officer of the watch motioned to the shore boat to pull round to the port side. An interval of four minutes. Then the shore boat, carrying her two passengers, appeared again under the quarter of the flagship, pulling for the shore. It was not too difficult to guess what had happened.

In the meantime, the artist who had been sketching on the pier was toiling in his shirt sleeves in his bedroom in the hotel, making a large finished drawing in time for the night mail. The other artists were also secreted in their respective bedrooms, also in shirt sleeves and also toiling. Toward evening I met one of them returning from the post office. He had a habit of whispering hoarsely behind his hand. "So-and-So," said he, "will be late with his drawing. I told him so." He referred to the artist who had been sketching on the pier. As he was unacquainted with the French language we felt responsible for him.

The Obdurate Postmaster

It appeared that he was not too late for the mail but that his drawing was a quarter of an inch longer than the French regulations permitted. He was discovered in his room, hurriedly shortening the sheet. An hour later he was again returning to the post office. The rolled drawing was now an eighth of an inch too large in circumference. I accompanied him back to the post office and expostulated in English-French with the bearded and irate postmaster, intrenched behind a screen of brass latticework. Remonstrances were in vain. We returned sadly to the hotel. If the drawing were not dispatched that night all was lost. But my friend owned a resolution which has since carried him far. He decided to sit firmly in the post office with his reduced drawing. At midnight he returned with a heart at rest.

It appeared that an eager Frenchman, loving the English and even knowing a little of the English tongue, had discovered my poor friend's plight, had burst through the brass barrier, weeping with emotion, and appealed to the postmaster, at the same time sliding a five-franc piece into the official hand. The postmaster, now in tears also, took the drawing—he would have taken a cartload. That is why the British public were enabled to study the admirable full-page picture of the arrival of the British fleet appearing in the very next number of a certain weekly paper.

The same evening, our friends the French had a little difficulty. The Socialists in the town, disapproving of navies altogether, seized the Town Hall and held a banquet in the ballroom. They hired plates, knives and glasses, and celebrated the occasion by pitching these implements through the windows after dinner, to the gratification of the populace without. But none of these things appeared in the newspapers of either nation.

A NORTH COUNTRY FARMER.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

He was, in a sense, our landlord, since it was in his grove of tamarack we were camping, and he shot up six feet as straight and stiff as his own pines. His face was tanned by the sun and wind of northern New Hampshire, his eyes were the gray of hill mists, and his smile a thing of rarity, but beyond all other smiles when it came.

His lands and our camps were in the last far flung ranges of the White Mountains, in that northland where the Connecticut may be waded with safety, where towns are few and far between, and the hills are wrapped in a soft mantle of evergreen. Here and there among these hills—Black Mountain, Lightning Mountain, Bear Mountain—if you are interested in their local titles, whitewashed farm buildings shelter in the valleys beneath whispering forests of pine, and it was on one of these farms that our friend lived. Toward every evening, when our camp fire was a lone speck of crimson against the soft purple of the hills, he would visit us, walking so noiselessly that he actually stood before us before we were conscious of his approach.

This was an old, old land, he told us. A geologist, who had visited him, had unfolded to him the wonders of glacial drift, old stream beds and water courses, and, tapping wisely on a crag of Lightning Mountain, had proclaimed these northern hills ancient beyond count of years. Moreover, said our friend, it was old in settlement. Early in the eighteenth century the colonists of England had followed the winding ribbon of the Connecticut to its source. Sir Henry or Sir William Colebrook, our friend was not certain which, had come north to dare the wilderness with a little band of venturesome colonists, had settled the river lands wisely and well, and left as his mark on the map, the little town of Colebrook. We would see it as we neared the Canadian border. And had we noticed the towns all along the green valley—Northumberland, Stratford, Lancaster—all English names, handed down from times before the Revolution? Our visitor smiled in reminiscence. It had been a great country then. Farms were everywhere, and the blue smoke of great chimneys went up from hill and valley. Now, many of the farms had been deserted; behind us, if we cared to look, we could see the weather-beaten shells of houses and barns, tenanted through hard years, but empty and desolate at last.

Did we know the black bear were to be found in the hills? Yes, one had invaded his barn the week before, waddled down the road and disappeared in a swamp. And deer! Why, in the winter they came to the very doors. Hedgehogs were common and wild cats held residence on Lightning Mountain. Even as he was speaking, a hawk towered above us, and later a porcupine came out to investigate our frypan.

No, the valley was not the country it used to be when he was a boy. And he told us of log drives on the river in winter and spring, when acres of pulpwood went roaring down a raging stream, of farming and stock raising among the granite hills, of deer and quail, bird and beast, and half forgotten tales of Indian days and ways.

Nowadays, when the farming allowed him time, he "worked on the state road," and he told of that, of the steady tourist traffic that brings motor cars from the farthest south to Canada, of long logging teams, jolting down from the woods to the river, of antique buggies from the dim passes of the hills, of silent horsemen from Vermont, rollicking lumberjacks from Stratford, storekeepers and merchants from Colebrook, tramps that were going north for the summer, and yet other tramps who turned out to be magazine editors, business men and philanthropists in vacation garb. Motor car, buckboard, democrat, surrey, buggy, hayrick, farm wagon, horse, cow or drove of sheep, he saw, and had tales of, beyond measure. The splendid panorama of Kim's "Grand Trunk Road" was not more vivid than the scanty traffic of this north country backwater, as our friend drew it.

Nor had he always been among these far-sprawling hills. In the eighties, longing for adventure, had drawn him from his valley fireside to a schooner bound for South American ports. Those were days of fast sailing, but even so, the passage from Portland, Maine, to Buenos Aires (he called it Buenos Air), consumed 86 days. Furthermore, when they reached the Rio de la Plata, adverse winds kept the craft from ascending to Buenos Aires for a full week. And then began the real tale of our friend's adventures. Buenos Aires and its Boca quarter, little towns on the pampas edge, the purple lands themselves, spreading as far as the eye could reach and melting at last into a violet haze at horizon's edge, cattle and cattle men, hard-riding gauchos, English soldiers of fortune, Spanish adventurers, Dutch merchants, half-breeds, Indians, colored his tale. Chili had lured him for a while, he had spent a time in La Paz, but it was always Argentina and its ranchos to which he returned at last, and New Hampshire seemed a very small place indeed in comparison with "Argentine," as he called it. If he had stayed on the pampas, he would "have been a cattle king by this time, and could have ridden a week over my own land!" But New England brought him back at the end, and while his thoughts flitted to Spanish saddles, bridles, bits and stirrups momentarily, he was well content to live in this half wild valley and watch his crops through the seasons.

CAÑON WINDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

O cañon wind,
Flowing over sun-burnt cliffs of ruddy sandstone,
Around glowing sandstone turrets,
Fanning hot fragrance from tufted pine-tops,
Sweeping scorched coppery pine-slopes—
One with the sun you come,
O warm cañon wind.

O cañon wind,
Blowing off high hidden seas of snow,
Beating up cloud-surf behind the red crags,
Spreading it in lacy spume on the blue sky-beach,
Spraying it into a silver rain-veil—
One with the cloud you come,
O cool cañon wind.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Llamas at Close Range

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Having been a reader of that splendid newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, for several years, and having read the short article "The Llama of the Andes," which was printed on page three of The Monitor for May 20, 1921, I make so bold as to send you some of my observations of the llama of the Andes.

I have lived in a gold-mining camp in the Peruvian Andes for almost five years and llamas have brought many tons of sugar, rice, and flour over the trail through the mountains to us during that time. Between 75 and 100 are in camp tonight. I counted 75 and stopped. But it was news to me that llamas are used instead of mules or horses in altitudes "because of the rarefied atmosphere." There is no altitude, I dare say, which one of the dauntless ponies or mules bred and grown on the pampas of Peru could not endure as well as a llama. In fact, the pony or mule will go as high, and make the trip faster than any llama.

The only advantage of using the llama for transportation purposes is that it is cheap. A llama can be bought for $1.50 United States currency, and for that reason they can be contracted much cheaper than mules. Moreover, llamas do not have to be fed, shod, or taken care of, and a horse or mule must have all these. However, mules or horses make the trip over our trail in six days and llamas take from four to six weeks to cover the same distance. The cargo of a mule weighs 300 pounds, and for a llama 100 pounds. Both llamas and mules are used by this company for transportation.

To the Peruvian Indian, the llama would seem to be indispensable. The flesh of the llama is his meat. His clothes are made from the fleece, which is sheared, spun, woven, cut and sewed into garments in the Indian's own dwelling. The skin of the llama with the fleece uncut is the Indian's bed. The skin cut into thongs is put to innumerable uses. The dried skin is bound to the Indian's feet with these leather thongs for shoes. When the Indian has produce to sell he loads it on a llama or llamas and hies him to market, and that is one reason there are not more railroads in Peru. They cannot compete with llamas as freight carriers, for in Peru things do not move by or on the minute.

I have seen llamas on the trail stop and simply stare at nothing, just because no driver was there to throw stones and Quecha (the Indian language used here; it sounds like the Morse system to me, a short grunt for a dot and a longer one for a dash) to move them along. There they would stand, those in the rear coming up and crowding until one of them went over the bank and down the side of the mountain.

The llama has a powerful kick which is his best defense when unduly imposed upon, and it is equally effective with front or hind legs. The spitting mentioned in the article referred to is almost as common an act with llamas as is breathing. They spit at each other all the while on the trail.

I have heard tourists exclaim about the picturesqueness of the llama. To me the llama is unattractive, but I must say that he serves well his master, the Andean Indian, who is the only person who could or would manage him.

(Signed) ESTHER MILDRED MCCUNE BRINKMAN.
Tirapata, Peru, July 13, 1921.

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CONTRACTORS' PART IN BUILDING GRAFT

Chairman of Chicago Commission Appeals to Business Men to End Dishonesty of Builders as Well as of Labor Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Following the resumption last week of investigation by the Dailey Commission of conditions in the building industry in Chicago, appeal was made by John Dailey, member of the Illinois Senate and chairman of the commission, to the business men of the city to support K. M. Landis, United States District Judge, and the State's Attorney in the effort to wipe out all corruption in the building industry, especially among the contractors themselves.

"Labor graft in Chicago amounted to millions of dollars every year," said Senator Dailey, speaking before the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce. "Nothing was immune from its fearful touch and these investigations have resulted in indictments in the federal court, and 62 indictments before the state grand jury.

"Can you imagine that 3,000,000 people were held in terror, in adject fear, by a comparatively few men of criminal activities in this community, and the business men of Chicago; men otherwise of high standing, of high character, were afraid under the sanction of an oath to tell the truth; government—federal, state and local—were so powerless that they could not protect their own citizenship from telling the truth under the sanction of an oath for fear of their lives, of their property and of their business interests?

Convictions Needed

"I, as a lawyer, view the whole condition not only as a moral conspiracy, but a legal conspiracy against the commercial life of Chicago, in which every crooked business agent who has contributed to the common purpose of civic paralysis is guilty of a moral and a criminal act, and I have great confidence that the State's Attorney of Cook County is now bringing, and will continue to bring, every guilty man to the bar of justice. The conviction of a single individual will not end this system, but fear must be inspired in the hearts of criminals, and the only way you can inspire fear is to send the whole gang against whom there is competent testimony, to the penitentiary.

"We have conducted our examinations against crooked business agents, but the crooked business agent couldn't exist unless he had the aid, the assistance and the encouragement, active or passive, of the contractors of the city of Chicago.

"Think of a situation when men associated as contractors with the building business for years, not one, but many of them, coming before the committee, men who owe their prosperity to this great city, to its wonderful opportunities, men who have been made, who have accumulated fortunes, men who stand high in public favor, —these men, under their oaths, said they never heard of graft; they didn't know anything of Labor graft; they had no information, they had heard no rumors upon which to give us information, and we were convinced then as we are convinced now that these men are not doing their duty in ridding Chicago of this infamous condition.

Contractors Share Blame

"Union Labor is not to blame alone. The crimes of its crooked business agents are unspeakable, but back of every crooked business agent in Chicago is a crooked contractor. I don't want to irritate the situation; I wouldn't do it for all the world. I do not want to make statements that seem sensational. I have purposely avoided all public speaking on the question and have devoted my time, along with my associates, to the solution of this question, without any attempt at public speaking; but on this occasion the invitation was so insistent that I felt it was not only a public duty, but that I would perform a public service by talking straight to the business men of Chicago and saying to them, that while you demand that union Labor shall clean its house, you also, with equal insistence, should demand that the crooked contractors should clean house here and now.

"Here are employers' associations in every commodity that enters into building and while the graft of business agents has retarded the building progress in dollars and cents, the builder is injured far less by their exactions than by the unlawful and immoral impositions of building material men and contractors.

"You ask me to tell the truth, and I will. Let me call your attention to a few practices.

"Here is a great contracting concern in Chicago, I will not mention its name. It mixes itself up with Labor politics. It has campaign money to elect one business agent over another. It has paid the expenses of business agents, of different crafts, although their expenses are paid by the union, to attend the national meetings of their respective associations. They levy tribute upon the amount of work done, placing a certain percentage upon it. The percentage, in many cases, has been used to put into the pockets of crooked business agents, and business men have done it.

Business Men Guilty

"When material men, with the aid of skillful lawyers, do not seek to discover what is right, but employ lawyers to devise schemes that impose upon the public and will save the men from the penitentiary, they are just as guilty as if they violated the positive criminal law. And when men of supposedly high standing in this community sit around their tables at fashionable clubs and agree upon prices that shall be imposed upon the public they are not a whit better than the fellow who decoys them over to a saloon and exacts tribute in the form of a war fund.

"It is a sordid story. It is a story that reeks with civic rottenness. It is a story that is nauseous, but it exists. Men say to me, they say to other members of the commission, 'Are you going to see it through?' That isn't the question. The question is, are you business men going to see it through? Are you going to stand behind Judge Landis? Are you going to stand with your state's attorney? Are you going to stand for these combined forces of governmental agencies, giving to them and to the civic government your personal aid, your personal efforts in ridding Chicago of the rankest growth that has ever disgraced it?

"A patriotism as high-minded as the patriotism that came to the defense of the Stars and Stripes in the last war is necessary here in this battle for civic righteousness and for civic patriotism. Are you going to give lip service or are you going to help uproot the evil and expose the evildoer?

"I was glad to see and to read the brave and courageous decision of Judge Landis. He had nothing to gain except the consciousness of doing a public service. How many men in Chicago would take the risk that Judge Landis took?"

RAILROADS ASK FOR RATE RESTORATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The long-expected application of the transcontinental railroads for a restoration of the terminal rate basis from points in the east to Pacific coast ports, which obtained before the Panama Canal was closed owing to war conditions, has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. City and county governments, port authorities, shippers, merchants and others interested all up and down the Pacific coast, from Seattle to San Diego, have been officially informed of the application, and asked to approve or disapprove the request of the rail lines.

It is expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission soon will announce a series of hearings on these applications, and business interests along the entire coast are preparing to be represented at those hearings.

After the commission has held its hearings upon this application of the carriers and has reduced its decision thereupon, it is to be expected that the matter will be taken into the courts, and will ultimately be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is so because the transportation act of February 28, 1920, made certain additions to the long and short haul clause, commonly called the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, and among other things provided that the commission, in exercising its authority to permit the carriers to charge less for the longer than for the shorter distances in special cases, "shall not permit the establishment of any charge to or from a more distant point that is not reasonably compensatory for the service performed." The words "reasonably compensatory" are not defined in the statute, and the Supreme Court will doubtless be called upon to define their meaning in the amended statute.

The new rates will apply on the following commodities in carload lots: Canned goods, carpet, linoleum, cyanamid (in bags), drugs, medicines, chemicals, dry goods, cotton piece goods; glass and glassware, glue, hose, belting; ink, mucilage; iron and steel articles, pianos (boxed), paints; paper bags, paper, rails and fastenings, railway supplies, prepared roofing, wall board, rubber boots and shoes, sewing machines, soap, washing compounds, caustic soda, soda ash, saleratus, soda; glucose, corn sirup, molasses, tacks, shoe nails, twine and cordage, wire and wire goods, and crude cyanide.

MEXICO CELEBRATES HER INDEPENDENCE

MEXICO CITY, Mexico — The one hundredth anniversary of the proclamation of Mexico's independence was celebrated here on Friday with parades and other festivities. The celebration was ushered in at midnight with the usual anniversary demonstration in the down-town district, culminating in the ringing by President Obregon of the historic bell of Hidalgo and the reading of the independence proclamation.

Shortly before noon the President reviewed a parade of 13 battalions of infantry and presented a flag to each unit.

The feature of the centennial will take place on September 27, when 16,000 soldiers, representing all branches of the service, will enter Mexico City over the same route as that followed by the patriots of 1821.

The presentation this week by the American colony of a public playground to the children of Mexico City is the only participation by Americans in the festivities.

HEAVY CATCH OF FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—After a rather disappointing season in point of tuna and albacore catches, the local canneries recently were almost swamped as the result of an unprecedented catch of albacore on the banks, 35 miles northwest of Point Loma. Many of the fishing boats caught from eight to ten tons each, for which they received $125 a ton. The catch totaled more than 1000 tons, assuring sufficient fish to keep the canneries busy without interruption for at least a week.

SENATE TO START WITH REVENUE BILL

Treaty With Germany Awaits the Reassembling of Congress as Well as Taxation Measure and Contest on Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Questions of the highest importance, international as well as national, await the attention of Congress when it reassembles this Wednesday at noon, after a month's vacation.

Above all other things the need of ratifying the newly negotiated treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary and revising the tax system of the country are the immediate issues to be faced in the Senate.

While the final ratification of peace is greatly desired by the administration, it will be forced to wait, undoubtedly, until after the Senate passes and sends to conference the long promised revenue bill, which is ready to be reported on the opening day of the session.

The demand throughout the country that the tax measure be put through immediately after the recess is so insistent that congressional leaders will be forced to press it. President Harding himself, it is understood, is desirous of the tax bill being acted upon by the Senate before the question of peace with Germany, involving long debate, is taken up in that body.

As soon as the Senate Finance Committee disposes of the tax bill it will buckle down to work on the tariff measure, which may, or may not, be taken up during the present session. As the situation with regards to the tariff now stands, it will be a matter for the next session of Congress to deal with after December.

Anti-Beer Bill Pending

Aside from peace and taxation the anti-beer bill, which failed of enactment before the recess, is still pending before the Senate.

"The dry forces will urge early consideration of the conference report on the enforcement bill when the Senate convenes," reads a statement issued Sunday by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League.

"There is no good reason for further delay in the consideration of this measure. All parties interested in an honest enforcement of the law will be better off to have the final vote taken. Further delay means the continued importation of liquors into this country from abroad when there is already plenty of liquor here for non-beverage needs. It means continued embarrassment to law enforcement officials concerning the beer regulations. No purpose will be served except to encourage lawlessness."

Anti-prohibition forces in the Senate are prepared to go any limit in combating the anti-beer bill, although they realize the futility of undertaking a second filibuster. The conference report has been adopted by the House and it requires only the approval of the Senate to send the bill to the President for his signature.

The railroad funding bill, under which the Administration hopes to market $500,000,000 of railroad securities for the relief of the carriers, is another important matter pending before the Senate. It already has passed the House.

Panama Tolls Measure

Another important piece of legislation with which the Senate will have to deal within the next two weeks is the bill sponsored by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, to exempt from the payment of tolls American coastwise vessels passing through the Panama Canal. Under a unanimous consent agreement reached before the recess, the bill will be voted upon October 10. It is hardly possible that the House will pass the measure until after the conference on the limitation of armaments.

The finishing touches also must be given to the good roads bill, which has reached the conference stage between the two houses.

While the Senate faces a broad and comprehensive program of legislation, most of which has passed the House, the House will mark time during the first week of the renewal of the session. It has still to act on the maternity bill, however, and a number of other pieces of legislation of lesser importance. Conferees appointed by the House on the various matters as the Senate sends them back, will be the only members of that body who will have any real and difficult task on their hands. Under a so-called "gentlemen's agreement" the House will not transact any business for about a week.

STEAMSHIP MEN TO PRESENT PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Definite legislative policies on which American shipowners, operators and builders can unite, are to be worked out for presentation to the Shipping Board and to Congress in accordance with the ruling of a recent conference of shipowers, operators and builders at the offices of the American Steamship Owners Association. Steps were taken to select a joint committee to work out positive constructive policies for the encouragement of shipbuilding and navigation beyond the terms of the Jones Merchant Marine Act of 1920. Three or more officials of each of these branches of American shipping will be included in the committee, with instructions to proceed rapidly with the work, paying particular attention to points in which the Jones law is thought to be deficient. The consensus of opinion at the conferences was that the Jones law was likely to be enforced in full at an early date, that its strength and weaknesses would then be disclosed, and that there was need of immediately uniting upon still further expedients for the full development of the merchant marine.

DISTRIBUTION THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Chairman of Commission on Agricultural Inquiry of Congress Says Need Is to Find Quicker and Cheaper Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Study of the problems of distribution, and the relation established between the products and selling power of the producer, on one hand, and the requirements and buying power of the consumer on the other, is the most logical solution of the present agricultural difficulties and the high cost of living, said Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the joint commission on agricultural inquiry, in a statement issued yesterday. He blames modern systems of merchandising for economic inequalities between producer and distributor.

The producer and the consumer, while they are the largest factors in this problem, are the least influential, declared Mr. Anderson. As long as production goes forward without any definite relation to markets, as long as service costs take an average of 49 cents out of the consumer's dollar, the producer will continue to be at a disadvantage in distribution of profits, and the consumer will continue to pay prices out of all relation to actual value of goods.

Added Items of Cost

"Goods are sold, not so much by offering a price, as by offering service, convenience, dependability, reputation, and credit," said Mr. Anderson. "The consumer pays for all of these, as well as for what everybody does not know about running his own business. It is like the invisible tax, easy to pay because it is not apparent, camouflaged in the price. In general, 37 cents of the consumer's dollar represents the cost of producing the article, and the cost of the material that went into it; 14 cents represents all profits, and 49 cents the cost of service.

"Reduction of service costs can come only through a better understanding of the problem by both the middleman and the consumer, through better organization of distribution by the middleman, and by the organization of his requirements by the consumer. The means of distribution, of finding markets, of relating output to markets, are all in their infancy. We know very little of many factors that influence consumption, such as unemployment, wages and consumer's point of view, convenience, satisfaction, etc. The same genius of organization that has been applied to production must be applied to distribution. Some people say there are too many middlemen, probably there are, but they could not exist without customers, and they could not make either wages or profits without serving some one's convenience in selling or buying.

"If we can find a way to organize the products and selling power of the producer, on the one hand, and the requirements and buying power of the consumer on the other hand, and if we can apply the same genius of organization to distribution that has been applied to production, we will have taken a long step in the solution of the problems of distribution.

"Production, both in the sense of production of agricultural and manufactured products, has been the business of individuals and of corporations. Distribution has been everybody's business, and consequently nobody's business. The railroads have been busy in developing tonnage, long hauls, volume of traffic, and have not concerned themselves very much with finding the shortest route or the cheapest route, or of developing facilities with a view of the most efficient distribution. Distribution facilities, like distribution itself, have 'just growed.'

Losses Accounted For

"The manufacturer and producer have been satisfied with manufacturing and production, and have largely turned their products over to others for distribution. The distributor has sold goods wherever he could find the market, without definite purpose of relating output to market, or of saving money for himself or his customers, by distributing goods in the territory in which they could be distributed the most cheaply.

"The large industries of the country have attained a certain degree of efficiency through integrating production, and have saved billions by bringing materials and labor and facilities together at the point of economic manufacture. Production has been standardized on a quantity basis, which makes possible large production at low cost. The consumer has shared in the benefits of the increased efficiency resulting from both integration and quantity production. Some industries have endeavored to promote efficiency of distribution by integrating distribution with output. In the main, however, production goes forward without any definite relation to market."

DAYLIGHT SAVING TO END

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Daylight saving in Massachusetts will end for the year next Sunday when standard time will be resumed. The state law makes daylight saving in operation between the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in September.

ALASKA SALMON FISHERIES IN DANGER

Corrective Measures Necessary to Stop Destructive Methods Now in Use—War Inflation of Industry a Setback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Certain steps are necessary, in the opinion of J. R. Heckman of Ketchikan, who for many years was president of the Alaska Packers Association, to remedy a situation which apparently threatens extermination of Alaska's salmon fisheries. Mr. Heckman recommends the establishment of government hatcheries for pink salmon, a close season of two weeks at the latter end of the fishing season instead of a weekly close season, the restricting of the number and location of fish traps, better regulations for fishing with seines and the observance by cannery operators and their employees of the present fishing laws and regulations until more satisfactory ones are provided.

The salmon fisheries are one of the greatest resources of the Territory, and the canning of salmon is one of the most important of its industries, representing a large investment in buildings, fish traps, boats and other equipment. From the canneries has come about 75 per cent of the revenue for the Territory, through taxes on cases of canned salmon and licenses on fish traps. Until this year, the salmon canneries have employed an army of superintendents, foremen, fishermen, trap watchmen, and others most of whom come from the United States, stay only during the fishing season, and are paid off in the United States. The canneries also provided a market for the local sawmills by purchasing lumber for construction work and packing boxes, and for loggers in buying piling for fish traps.

Millions of Cases Unsold

During the world war, the annual salmon pack of the Pacific coast, or the world, which had previously been from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 cases, was increased to over 10,000,000 cases, and much of this was sent overseas. Prices were good, and a number of new canneries were built and old ones increased their output; more traps were built and more fishing was done by means of seines. On the signing of the armistice, the government canceled its contracts for canned salmon, and a large supply of it was thrown on the American market.

Mr. Heckman states that in the spring of 1920 there were approximately 4,000,000 cases of salmon unsold, and 7,000,000 cases were packed during that season; that the 1921 season opened with about 3,000,000 of these 11,000,000 cases still on hand. Many of the Alaskan canneries had large sums of money tied up in their unsold packs, and some of them were forced out of business. Only about 25 per cent of the canneries in Alaska are operating this season, putting up small packs, some of them canning only enough fish to fill the cans on hand. It is estimated that this season's pack will not exceed 4,000,000 cases on the Pacific coast, or in the world. Because of the oversupply of this product, the dropping off of the foreign market, and the unsatisfactory foreign exchange, the prices for the different varieties of canned salmon have fallen to $1.50 a case less than it cost to pack the fish; but Mr. Heckman believes that the greater part of the 7,000,000 cases will be disposed of by next spring and that this industry will return to normal conditions.

Effects of Heavy Fishing

Others who have also been studying the situation, insist that there is a great scarcity of fish as compared with former times, and that while the packs have been large for the last few years, this has been due to the increased amount of fishing gear used, both traps and seines, and not to the great abundance of fish. It is claimed that there has been too heavy a drain on the supply; that many streams which formerly were literally crowded with red salmon are now barren. Ninety per cent of the red salmon is, and has been, packed north of Prince William Sound, and on account of heavy fishing in the sections above the Sound, but from 50 to 75 per cent of salmon is obtainable in that section.

Vigorous protests are made against the fish traps because of the enormous quantities of fish taken by this means from the waters of Alaska, principally in the southeastern section, and the disregard paid by many cannery operators to the weekly close season. One instance is cited where a trap was brailed just at the closing time on a Saturday evening, and 32,000 fish were taken; the following Monday morning, just after the close season had expired, 60,000 fish were taken from the same trap, during which period the law required that the trap be closed and not fishing. The company which owned this trap operated 12 others and made no pretense of obeying the Sunday-closing law. It was estimated that during the fishing season these traps caught over 500,000 fish.

There are over 800 traps in southeastern Alaska, only about 40 of which are being operated this season. It is estimated that an equal number of fish are caught by seines as by traps.

Great Quantities Caught

In one section near Ketchikan there are 30 traps within a distance of 15 miles. Two of these are at the point where the waters of the Inside Passage come into Tongass Narrows, and when the tide sets north these traps catch immense quantities of fish on their way to Ketchikan. This year there has been a very unusual run of pink salmon, or humpies, in Ketchikan Creek. Nothing like it has been seen for nine or ten years. It is a novel sight, the thousands upon thousands of salmon working their way up stream. They encounter a series of rapids and one fall of six or eight feet, where the water foams and dashes over the large rocks with great force. It is claimed that this very large run of salmon is due to the fact that so many traps are closed and that fewer seines are being used.

One government official, whose work took him to a salmon stream four years ago, was able to count only about 4000 salmon. After his visit a logging company took a contract to cut some timber on the stream and drove piling at the mouth of the river in connection with their work. Three years ago and last year, this stream was literally jammed with fish going up. This difference is attributed to the fact that the seiners were not able to get into the stream on account of the piling, and so the fish had a chance.

Mr. Heckman has come to the conclusion that the present weekly close season, from 6 a. m. on Saturdays to 6 a. m. on the following Monday, does not properly protect the fish, even when the law is observed. He advocates a two weeks closed period at the latter end of the fishing season, during which time neither traps nor seines should be allowed to catch fish or the canneries to have fish in their possession.

It has been proposed that the fisheries be turned over to the Territory to look after, because better supervision could be given by officials on the ground. The Federal Bureau of Fisheries at Washington has been handicapped by small appropriations. Large sums of money would be necessary to provide enough speed power boats to properly patrol the vast stretches of water in Alaska. The bureau has 12 men, including special patrolmen, with four boats, to patrol the streams between Yakutat and Ketchikan, a distance of 490 miles, not taking into account the deep indentations of the coast line, in which section there are over 1000 salmon streams.

The Territorial Fish Commission, under the supervision of the Governor, has been for several years doing experimental and research work and otherwise trying to assist in the development and perpetuation of the salmon fisheries, which furnish what may be called the raw material for the largest industry in Alaska, in investment, employment and commercial results.

VIOLATIONS OF HEADLIGHT LAW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following revocation of the registration of 27 more automobiles for violations of the new headlight law the registrar of motor vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, said that the law was made for the safety and convenience of the public and is going to be enforced. "From now on," said Mr. Goodwin, "it is the duty of every man driving a motor vehicle to have his car properly equipped. The only difficult problem is the one of focusing, but with the use of a little common sense this is easily solved. If a driver sees his lights showing up onto the trees or buildings, he should know that his lamps are not properly adjusted, and if he is getting a streaky, instead of an even light, he should know it is out of focus and have it attended to immediately."

PROTECTION IS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Protection for pulp producers has been urged by the Portland and Bangor Chambers of Commerce in calling on Maine representatives in Congress to work to this end. It is pointed out that the difference in the rate of exchange makes it possible for foreign manufacturers to put pulp products on the market far under the domestic costs.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENGINEERING UNITY

Eminent British Engineer Pledges Support of Colleagues for the Start of a World Council of the English-Speaking People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A world engineering council of Anglo-Saxon nations for promotion of unity among English-speaking people, is advocated by Sir Robert A. Hadfield, British engineer, who, in a message to National Engineering Societies here, pledges the support of British engineers to the new movement for international cooperation to be set in motion here at a dinner on October 10 to celebrate the return of the mission of 13 members sent abroad to confer the John Fritz medal upon Sir Robert and Eugene Schneider, of Paris. Sir Robert urges the necessity of all communities of British origin standing together as they did in the world war for the defense of their common civilization. International difficulties among Anglo-Saxon peoples are largely reduced by community of interests, similarity in language and thought.

"We share in common that book of books, the Bible, and in the one country the creations of the mind of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Francis Bacon, Milton and Newton; in the other of George Washington, whose motto, 'Exitus acta Probat' is one to make us ponder; Franklin, Fulton, Longfellow, Lincoln, Lowell, Choate, Davis and a host of others in the far-away past, to say nothing of those of modern times," said Sir Robert.

Voicing, he says, the opinion of British engineers, he asserts that the engineers of Great Britain and America are going to pull together. He advocates the federation of the engineering societies of the entire British Empire with an executive council similar to the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies. He proposed further the establishment of a "general engineering council for Anglo-Saxons throughout the world," adding:

"Such a council would indeed be fraught with great prospects for the future of the human race. Engineering does not lend itself to politics or diplomacy, but engineering of all kinds lends itself to improving human effort and helps on in a very high degree the march of civilization."

Sir Robert cited the work of Robert Stephenson, Sir Benjamin Baker and Thomas Telford as illustrating the contributions to the world's progress made by engineers in railroad, highway building and bridge construction.

The harnessing of Niagara he called a noble feat of American engineering. Speaking of the war, which he characterized as largely an engineering war, Sir Robert said that the British "do not pretend that it was we who won the war. We fully realize that our brother engineers of America did their bit too, and a very big 'bit' it was. As the American Ambassador has pointed out, with regard to man-power, America sent its millions of men, and the tramp of 3,000,000 more would have been heard not only in France, but in the enemy's country if the war had continued. We must never forget this."

CHEMICAL EXHIBIT CLOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory came to a conclusion on Saturday evening. In all, over 100,000 persons visited the exposition, twice as many as at any time heretofore. There was also a gratifying interest in the exhibits, especially in the textiles and dyestuffs sections. The management also reported a tendency toward the purchase of machinery, giving promise of increased production and prosperity. The final session was devoted to foodstuffs and color printing, and a motion picture showing the manufacture of news print paper was exhibited.

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CONNECTICUT GETS TRUMBULL PAPERS

Presentation Address Is Made by United States Senator Lodge, Who Tells of the Achievements of the Puritans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—After 126 years in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society the letters and official state papers of Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut during the Revolutionary War, were formally presented to this State on Saturday by representatives of the historical society. The presentation address was made by Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and the acceptance address by George P. McLean, United States Senator from Connecticut.

The exercises were held in Memorial Hall in the Connecticut State Library, and the librarian, George S. Goddard, received the 22 volumes of documents. Everett J. Lake, Governor of Connecticut, presided. The papers were on exhibition throughout the day. They consist of the "Washington Papers," the letters of William Samuel Johnson, American agent at the British court; military returns and volumes of "Susquehanna Papers," "Narragansett Papers," and "Papers Dealing With the Relations Between the Connecticut Colony and the Indians."

Senator Lodge Speaks

Senator Lodge reviewed the history of the documents, eulogized the work by Governor Trumbull, traced the cordial and close relations between the two states throughout their history and then took up the Puritans. "On an occasion like this," said Senator Lodge, "when we are replacing in the archives of Connecticut papers relating to the men and events of the American Revolution, it would be well to pause a moment and inquire what manner of men they were who founded these states; who conquered the wilderness and built up thriving communities on the shores of the Atlantic and upon the land which they cleared from the forest; whose children have gone from the east even to the vast ocean of the west, aiding in the development of the great states of the north, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific; who have welcomed the coming of thousands of men of other races, who have become like them stanch Americans, devoted to their common country, and who, as we believe, cherish the political principles of the founders as jealously as their descendants.

"The men who did this work nearly 300 years ago were members of the powerful Puritan party in England. Those who went overseas into the new land differed in no respect from those who remained at home and who led the great rebellion which saved England from becoming one of the despotic monarchies like those of Europe and made possible the revolution of 1689, which preserved the liberties of England and upon which modern England and Great Britain were built up."

Senator Lodge then quoted Macaulay's estimate of the Puritans in which he declared that the Puritan "was made up of two different men, the one all self-abasement, penitence, gratitude, passion; the other, proud, calm, inflexible, sagacious."

Established a Democracy

"Here," continued the Senator, "in this new land the Puritans undertook to establish a theocracy and their rules of daily life were rigid and gloomy, but with their theocracy they also established a democracy. They stood for individual freedom and they laid the cornerstones of republics. The theocracies perished, as they were bound to do, but the democracies survived. The hard and somber rules and habits of daily life gradually faded away. The old harshness and narrowness vanished and gave place to the widest toleration, but the principles upon which these New England communities were built, the deeper qualities of character and purpose, remained and were the cause of the success and the influences which the descendants of the original Puritans and those who have joined them here have maintained for three centuries.

"These first settlers believed in the largest measure of individual freedom, but they were convinced that freedom could not endure unless law and order prevailed. The stern courage which they exhibited on the battlefields of England and Europe and when face to face with the onslaught of savages was carried into their daily life. They did not bewail their fate which brought them to a land of great natural beauty, but of few natural gifts. They did not complain because they were planted on a rocky soil and were compelled to bear the extremes of a climate which in winter was one of great severity. They developed farms and farmed successfully. They made good use of the vast forests which stretched before them as they took up their western march. They found aid in the water power of their rivers. They did not sit and gaze helplessly at the ocean—gray and stormy as it so often was. They went forth upon it in their little ships which, as the years passed, ranged far and wide; were found in the arctic seas in pursuit of the whale; in the tropical oceans; and in every port in Europe.

Fisheries and Trade

"Their fisheries and their trade brought them wealth, while the people at home maintained themselves successfully despite the too often niggardly soil. Undismayed by the lack of minerals, they built up with untiring energy great industries. They made countless mechanical inventions. They developed a literature which will live as long as men read and think. They never whined over the hardships or the difficulties of life, but met and overcame them. Their Bibles told them, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and from the work thus enjoined in the Bible they never shrank. They did not regard work as an affliction and a wrong, but as wholly right, and that which made life worth living. They held labor in honor, whether it was wrought out with the hand or the brain. They believed in education and they reverenced learning.

"When with thankful hearts, we, who are their heirs, whether by descent or adoption, acknowledge the success in every field of human activity of these New England states, we find the secret of it all, if we reflect, in the principles of conduct and in the character and qualities, moral and intellectual, of the men who established themselves 300 years ago on the edge of the New England wilderness. It is a precious inheritance, and while we cherish it, we may feel all confidence in the welfare of the Republic and in the future of the United States, where we have reason to believe in these troubled days is garnered up the best hope for the future of humanity and for the cause of freedom and civilization."

PLEA FOR FAITH IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Former Canadian Delegate Says Path of Human Progress Was Not Blazed by Pessimists and Cynics but by the Optimists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from ... Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A strong plea for faith in the League of Nations, and the Permanent Court of International Justice as factors in the bringing about of world peace was made before the Canadian Bar Association by N. W. Rowell, former president of the Privy Council, and one of the Canadian representatives at the league conferences at Geneva last year. Among those present when the address was delivered were William H. Taft, former President of the United States; Judge Alton Parker of Esopus, New York; Sir John Simon, leader of the English bar, and others.

"The path of human progress" declared Mr. Rowell," was not blazed by the pessimist or the cynic, but by the idealist and the optimist, by men with vision to see, faith to believe and courage to execute. To such men is due the formation of the League of Nations, and the constitution of the Permanent Court of International Justice."

Mr. Rowell undertook to combat the theory that war has always been and always will be, that it is in the nature of man to fight, and that there can be no change. "War," he declared, "has not always been as it is under modern conditions. War under present conditions affected people and caused distress to countries in the remote parts of the earth, which have no concern in the points at issue between the main contestants."

Parting of the Ways

Civilization, he declared emphatically, must as a means of self-preservation prevent war by means of international cooperation. "War today involves all the resources of mankind, and it has gradually come to be understood as a consequence that no two nations have a right to embark upon any methods of settling their disputes such as will cause injury to all other nations. We are at the parting of the ways," declared the speaker, "and we must go forward and work out practical methods for the settlement of international disputes, or we must revert to the old methods involving war, and the things that have made war so destructive.

"The establishment of a permanent court of international justice," he continued, "composed as it will be of judges of the highest standing, for the determination of justiciable causes between nations on the basis of public right, a court to which all nations, small as well as great, may resort in confidence that their causes will be determined not on the basis either of commercial or military strength, or both, but on the basis of the very right and justice of their cause, is a great practical step toward the establishment of 'public right' and the 'rule of law' among the nations of the world, and is a very great contribution toward the cause of world peace and world stability."

Mr. Rowell called attention to the fact that the new permanent court would hold its first session on June 15, 1922. "A representative from the New World," he declared, "may be disposed to look more dispassionately, and with a more impartial view upon matters at issue between nations of the Old World."

Great Progress Made

The speaker claimed that marvelous progress had been made in the past 22 years, since the Hague Tribunal had been formed, in establishing the basis of arbitration for the settling of international disputes. He urged that the formation of the new court marked a very great advance in international cooperation for such purposes.

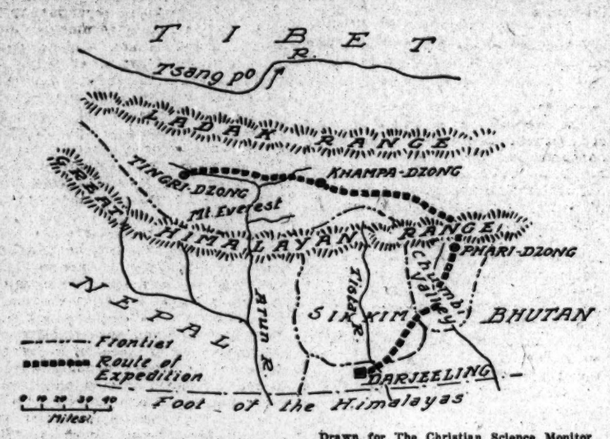
In conclusion he advocated the need for patience, and urged that those great changes in international policy and practice required generous support that they might work out to full fruition. "We must not," he said, "expect a world revolution in a day, nor should we become impatient and discouraged. Remember the utterances of Colbert, that distinguished French man of affairs; 'All human endeavor is subject to disappointments. Nevertheless, if honest and competent it seldom wholly fails, and an undertaking of unexampled scope and unbounded opportunities deserves the endeavor of the best.'"

MT. EVEREST FROM TINGRI DZONG

Progress of the Expedition

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The dispatch from Col. Howard Bury, the leader of the Everest expedition on July 16 from Tingri Dzong gives little information of real importance from the point of view of mountaineering, although it contains many facts of considerable interest. The route from Phari Dzong via Khampa Dzong to Tingri Dzong lies entirely through typical Tibetan country, that is open, undulating country of a mean elevation of about 15,000 feet. The going is easy, and there are no obstacles to be encountered. It should be remembered that dzong is the Tibetan for fort, which explains the frequency with which it occurs in local nomenclature, as not so very many years ago bandits were comparatively common and all isolated villages were consequently protected with fortifications.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Showing Colonel Bury's route from Darjeeling to Tingri Dzong

Khampa Dzong is the first place of note in the valley of the Arun, the river which drains the slopes of Everest. The highest peak on earth is situated on a buttress of the Great Himalayan Range, but the Arun river rises a considerable distance to the north, or Tibetan side, of this range, and here its valley is entirely different to the majority of Himalayan rivers and assumes the characteristics of a regular Tibetan river, such as the Tsangpo. The watershed between the Tsangpo and Arun rivers is formed by the mountain system known as the Ladak Range, which in this particular neighborhood diverges away for a considerable distance from the parallel Great Himalayan Range, and the country between these two great mountain systems, which is drained by the river Arun and its tributaries, consists of open valleys and undulating plains instead of the steep and narrow valleys of the Himalayas. Tingri Dzong is the chief village on this part of the Arun basin and it derives its name from the Tingri Plains on which it stands. Hitherto these plains have only been known by repute, as from Khampa Dzong onward the expedition was in unexplored and unmapped territory. But reports of the existence of these open plains have come in for many years past, and in consequence they were marked on the map, merely as an indication of the character of the terrain.

Mr. Hodgson, one of the earliest pioneers of Himalayan geography, about 80 years ago asked a Nepalese soldier concerning these Tingri Plains and the valley of Central Nepal in which Khatmandhu is built. "Horsemen," the man replied, "could not gallop about Nepal; they would have to keep to the roads and pathways. But numerous regiments of cavalry could gallop at large over the plains at Tingri."

Ever since then maps have been marked with the Tingri Plains, but it was well known to all geographers that the country had not been in any way surveyed, consequently it seems somewhat superfluous for Colonel Bury to emphasize the fact that existing maps are inaccurate in these parts. This was known to all, and in order to repair the omission the Surveyor-General of India sent Major Morshead in charge of a special party of the Indian Survey Department with Colonel Bury's Expedition to fill up the blanks between the various stations which had been fixed by accurate triangulation from a distance by the Survey detachment which accompanied Sir Francis Younghusband's Mission to Lhassa in 1904.

Reconnaissance Through Valley

From Tingri Dzong the expedition proceeded on a reconnaissance toward the northwestern flanks of Everest, and obtained an excellent view of the mountain from a valley named the Rongbuk Valley. From the mountaineering aspect this reconnaissance was certainly not very encouraging. To the northwest and west extended great ridges, ramparted apparently with steep precipices. Another similar wall ran to the north. The immediate approach to these ridges was invisible, but even if their summits were gained, and these summits were between 25,000 and 26,000 feet, which seemed probable, there would still remain several thousand feet of difficult rock climbing to be accomplished before the highest point on earth could be reached.

In mountaineering few things are more difficult than continuous rock climbing, and at high altitudes the exertion is well nigh impossible owing to the rarefied atmosphere. Consequently if the actual summit is guarded on all sides by even comparatively low rock precipices it is exceedingly doubtful whether it will ever be conquered by fair climbing. But if a path can be found which lies wholly on snow there is every chance of bold spirits winning through in this great adventure. It is, therefore, a mistake to be disappointed because the first reconnaissance gives no better news.

Very few Himalayan peaks are surrounded by precipices on every side, although the majority are so guarded on at least one flank. We know that Everest is so guarded on the northwest. Therefore we can assume that a successful assault will not be made from that direction. But there is no reason why the north and northeast should be similarly precipitous—in fact, judging from photographs, this does not appear to be the case—and if once this supposition is established as a fact by some future reconnaissance there is every reason to hope for final success. It should be remembered that it was never intended to make the first year anything but a time for reconnaissance, and that it is necessary to reconnoiter from all sides. After all, the chances of finding what is probably the only possible route to the summit at the very first attempt are very small, and the greater the difficulties the finer the deed of surmounting them.

Colonel Bury makes some very interesting remarks about the extreme tameness of the wild creatures in the Rongbuk Valley and tells how he walked to within 20 yards of a flock of burrhel, or the blue wild sheep of Tibet. This animal is an exceedingly handsome creature standing about three feet in height at the shoulders. It prefers fairly mountainous regions and thrives at a greater altitude than any other animal with the possible exception of the wild yak. Where they have never been molested they seem to have no natural fear of men. Colonel Bury is by no means the first to have noticed this trait in burrhel. General Kinloch observed exactly the same thing in or about the year 1864 when exploring in Tibet beyond the Indian frontier, and that well-known Himalayan pioneer, Mr. Wilson, sometimes known as "Mountaineer" remarked on this identical characteristic in about 1840. Both General Kinloch and Mr. Wilson explained in their writings that when they encountered burrhel in some entirely unexplored and uninhabited valleys the sheep were quite tame, allowing human beings to walk up to within 30 yards or so of them.

The Tibetan Pigeon

The Tibetan pigeon, which is a local variant of the common blue rock, were also equally tame, but this is not so surprising as in the case of the burrhel. The farmer finds the wild pigeon the most difficult to bring to book amongst all creatures, while the same species will feed readily within a few feet of any passer-by in almost every park in the great cities of Europe. No one who has ever traveled in out-of-the-way parts of Tibet can have failed to notice the confiding manner in which wild pigeon will sit on rocks in clusters within a few yards of the passing caravan without making any attempt to fly.

It would be interesting to hear what other animals are encountered in the neighborhood of the Tingri Plains. It is probable that both ovis ammon, and Tibetan gazelle inhabit the actual valleys running out of the plains, although they will certainly not be found in the region further south bordering on the slopes of Everest. The ovis ammon is the great wild sheep of Tibet and stands fully four feet at the shoulders. The Tibetan gazelle, or goa, is a beautifully graceful but diminutive little creature, scarcely two feet at the shoulders, and should in no way be confounded with the tsur, or Tibetan antelope, a far larger animal which inhabits the great deserts of northern Tibet in countless thousands. Both goa and ovis ammon prefer open plains and dislike the mountains in which the more heavily built burrhel loves to climb and scramble. The ovis ammon is probably the most wary among all wild creatures and no case of natural tameness among them has as yet ever been reported, although naturally there have been a few isolated occasions when some individual ewe, but never a ram, has permitted men to approach comparatively close. The goa is a restless little creature, but like all antelopes is extremely curious and it has been known to walk toward individual men in order to make a closer inspection, but generally speaking they are not nearly so confiding by nature as the burrhel.

SERVICE MEN'S CLUB OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Dedication ceremonies were held recently at the new Service Men's Club in the north wing of the Sacramento building in Balboa Park here. The opening of the new organization was attended by John L. Bacon, Mayor of the city, and a number of high navy officials. The club will be devoted to social and recreational activities for the benefit of the men of the army, navy, and marine corps, their relatives and their friends, and will be non-sectarian

WOMEN AS FACTORS IN PARTY POLITICS

Tangible Evidence Seen That New Voters Already Are Exercising Improving Influence Shown in Pre-Suffrage Days

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Tangible evidence that the woman voter is already a highly salutary factor in party politics and governmental circles is felt by women leaders to have been furnished in enough cases to bear out the prophecies of improvement made in pre-suffrage days. The part played by women recently when they sat for the first time in history as members of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee and carried the day in favor of a proposition that is "distinctly irregular" in the minds of many conservative "party regulars," is held to be an excellent instance of a new influence at work.

It is pointed out that women voters, through their leaders now exercise influence from two directions, identical in part and in general aim. One form of this influence is that exercised by the woman in the party who differs somewhat with traditional party methods. The other is the non-partisan women voters formed into non-partisan organizations, the strongest and most representative of which is the National League of Women Voters, for the purpose of promoting citizenship and supporting constructive legislation. The former, it is explained, works from within, using her power to direct her party so far as possible into channels felt to be right. The latter, by her very non-partisanship, weighs all sides and finds out more about them all in the weighing.

Test in Committee

The question which was before the Republican State Committee and which offered a test of power was the proposition of appointing a committee to consider the feasibility of querying candidates on matters of biography and policy. The motion was put following a report on a program for political education and for the study of civics and legislation necessary for intelligent citizenship, and brought exclamations of "revolutionary" from conservative ranks.

After protest that the questionnaire might be construed as dictatorial and a series of questions had been put to the women who were in favor of the proposal, a motion to table was made. From then on the debate turned strongly in favor of the women, beginning with forceful replies to the men's questions by Mrs. James D. Tillinghast, chairman of the woman's division of the committee. Historical references by the men were to no avail, and the fact that the information the questionnaire would collect would be obtained by the League of Women Voters and given wide publicity was cited. The long debate ended with the capitulation of the conservatives and the appointment of a committee composed equally of men and women to consider and report on the subject.

Municipal Influence

In the municipal campaign the women voters are also active in studying out the situation and subordinating party to non-partisanship in giving their support. On such questions as the conference on the limitation of armament the women stand together on the fundamental.

"Final steps have been taken by the executive board of the Boston League of Women Voters," it is announced, "to set in motion the league's machinery for giving its indorsement to the candidates for municipal office most worthy of the support of women voters. A special committee, known as the municipal election committee, has been created for the work, consisting of the members of the league's executive board and ward chairmen for the 26 wards; a Democratic and a Republican delegate from each ward, specially elected at a ward convention of league members; and one representative each from the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist parties, whom the parties themselves have been invited to name. All candidates will be asked to state their opinions as to various important questions of city government and will be requested to appear in person before the committee. A two-thirds vote will be required to give the league's indorsement to any candidate.

"The Boston League of Women Voters is launching a petition for international disarmament, to crystallize the interest of women in the forthcoming disarmament conference and to demonstrate to the members of the conference that they will have the whole-hearted backing of the womanhood of America in any plans which they may devise for the reduction of armaments by international agreement and the removal of sources of international friction."

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO SWORN IN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — Lieut.-Col. Henry Cockshutt of Brantford has been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Lieutenant-Colonel Cockshutt is the head of the firm of manufacturers of agricultural implements. He organized the two hundred and fifteenth battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

In Canada the lieutenant-governor of a province plays a considerable part in the government. Ministers of the Cabinet are his ministers, and he can, at his pleasure, request any one of them to resign. The prime minister is not supposed to absent himself from duty for any length of time without advising the lieutenant-governor and naming an acting premier. So far as the public are concerned, the most they see of His Honor is when he opens or closes a session of the Legislature, or when he is at some public function. No act passed by the Legislature becomes law until he has given assent and all orders-in-council must be signed by His Honor.

CONSTITUTION DAY CEREMONY OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Observation of the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States was held on Saturday in front of the Sub-Treasury Building, which stands on the site where George Washington took the oath of office as first President. The ceremony was under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution. Gen. Louis Stotesbury, the principal speaker, called attention to the need of such a celebration, to counteract the noticeable tendency toward lawlessness, which dared to challenge the very Constitution itself.

"There are good reasons for this demonstration," he said. "The war has had its effect on the attitude and conduct of men everywhere. Special groups decry the system of government when general laws oppose their particular interests. Patriotic Americans intend that these destructive forces shall be combated by constructive patriotism."

SCHOOL FUND IS TO BE $4,110,000

Massachusetts to Pay Municipalities Large Sum to Encourage Higher Teachers' Salaries

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Designed for the purpose of encouraging the payment of larger salaries to the public school teachers of Massachusetts the school fund law will result this year in payment by the State of $4,110,000 to various cities and towns of the commonwealth. Under the law this sum will be set aside from the revenue derived from the state income tax and will be paid out on about November 15.

This amount is about $300,000 more than was paid out for the purpose last year and about $800,000 more than in 1919, when the law first went into effect. The city of Boston will receive approximately $660,000 of the amount to be distributed.

Under the law the State is required to pay each community $200 for every teacher who is receiving $950 or more as salary from the city or town, provided that the teacher has had college or normal school training; $150 for every teacher receiving a salary between $850 and $950, and $100 for every teacher receiving from $750 to $850.

According to officials of the State Board of Education the law has operated to material advantage throughout the State. Salaries have been generally raised and communities have been enabled to keep teachers who otherwise would have been released to richer communities.

CANADIAN FAIR BIG SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Exhibitors at the Canadian National Exhibition report that business was very good. Retailers from all over Ontario gave large orders and as one of the chief exhibitors remarked, when the retailer buys the manufacturer starts to produce. Auto salesmen report the 1921 fair as the best they ever had. Dealers in electrical devices say that all previous sales records have been eclipsed. Household furnishers report a banner year. Quebec manufacturers, especially those turning out farm implements, are more than pleased with the business they were able to do at Canada's premier exhibition.

ONTARIO SOCIAL SERVICE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Branches of the Ontario Social Service Council, a non-sectarian organization that has accomplished a great deal in the Province, are to be established in all the principal cities shortly, according to members of the council's executive. The work will begin in the city of Kitchener. In many of the cities where branches have been formed they are in need of consolidation, and this work will also be undertaken. The border cities of Windsor and Walkerville will be among the first to be organized.

CITY WANTS WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—The city of Sacramento has made application to the California water commission for permission to appropriate a total of 700 second-feet of water from the American River and its tributaries, including Silver Creek, for the development of hydroelectric power..

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ONE-STRAP BUCKLE PUMPS of dull black calfskin; smartly perforated, welt soles, Cuban heels. A pair.....8.50

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NEW BLACK OXFORDS, with straight or wing tips, welt soles, Cuban or military heels. A pair.....8.00 to 13.00

MR. JINNAH MAKES DEMANDS IN INDIA

Nationalist Leader Asks for Repeal of Acts Which Contain Racial Distinctions Between Europeans and Indians

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Lord Reading has a difficult task in front of him. He finds India hostile. For 30 years there has been a hostile and revolutionary element, but until very recently the country had little in the way of a liberal constitution. That is all reversed now, but yet the hostility to the British connection is probably more widespread than ever before. The next few months or it may be years will show if Mr. Ghandi is irreconcilable or if his demands are more than the British can really be expected to grant, at any rate at this stage of affairs. One extremist writer recently said that if the British really wanted to prove their sincerity they must give up their pose of being the ruling power and in the same manner as the Parsees, also a very small community, live in security and affection under the protection of India.

The differences cut deep; one wonders sometimes if the writers and speakers who speak of India being educated for dominion home rule consider all that is implied in the term. Probably the British element in the administration would be represented by the Viceroy alone.

Mr. Jinnah, a nationalist leader who distinguished himself by uttering some very unpalatable truths at the Nationalist Congress at Nagpur, has published a letter in the home papers which is not distinguished by excessive accuracy. He reiterates the great wrongs sustained by India in the suppression of the Punjab disturbances and in the terms of peace inflicted on Turkey—terms which may be incidently mentioned are enthusiastically supported by the very large community represented by the Muhammadan Arabs.

Mr. Jinnah's Demands

Further grievances are the fact that certain officials who punished the excesses of the Punjab rebellion severely are still in the service of the government, that after retiring from the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer returned to India on the Esher Army Reform Commission. Mr. Jinnah demands the dismissal of all these officials and that any official found guilty of intending to humiliate an Indian as such should be dismissed. Here breathes the true spirit of racial hatred.

Mr. Jinnah says that the new government manual on martial law is adequate, but he asks that it may be revised by a committee of Indians who can then assure the people that it will insure no repetition of some of the incidents connected with the suppression of the Punjab rebellion. He also asks that an announcement be made that the present councils which the Nationalists scorned shall be dissolved, and that in the new councils all subjects will be transferred except the army, navy, foreign affairs and the ruling princes, and that no real progress could be made without the formation of a citizen army. He demands that the Rowlatt acts (which have never yet been put in action), the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act be repealed and that the same fate should happen to any act containing any racial distinction between Europeans and Indians. It should be mentioned that whatever one may think of his remedies the early part of Mr. Jinnah's letter conveys a highly perverted account of the present situation. One might almost consider oneself in Bolshevist or in Tsarist Russia.

An Offending Measure

One of the offending measures which provoked Mr. Jinnah's ire, the Press Act, will in all probability shortly be repealed. That is the course recommended by a committee, which has been examining the act, which has taken much expert evidence from all the leading journalists in India. The act, passed originally in 1910, came into existence when there was a revolutionary and murderous conspiracy in progress. That has been broken up and so long as Mr. Ghandi controls the extremists there is no longer a likelihood of a campaign of assassination. Some, too, of the former revolutionary leaders now realize the possibilities of the reforms. Some of the local governments are reported to be in favor of the continuance of the act on account of the provincial press, but the committee members are unanimous in saying that they do not think that the act had any particular effect in stopping murder, while it is agreed that it is largely ineffective in preventing the more insidious dissemination of sedition, of general misrepresentations of the actions of government, of exaggerations of comparatively minor incidents, of insinuations of injustice and of articles intended to exacerbate racial feeling. A section of the press is as hostile to the government as ever and continually preaches doctrines calculated to bring the government or particular classes into hatred and contempt.

The more violent forms of sedition are as a matter of fact spread by the agency of the platform and by itinerant propagandists than through the press. The committee raised also the further point that the act was hardly consistent with the liberal spirit of the reforms and that the action of such revolutionary press as there was could be, and was being, counteracted by the growth of the opposition press and the activity of a properly organized Bureau of Information. One provision of the act the committee recommends should be retained; and that is the power to confiscate newspapers, books and documents which offend against the provisions of the penal code. It is highly probable that the act will be repealed in view of the unanimous nature of the committee's findings.

BRITISH ANIMAL TRAINING INQUIRY

Cruelty to Performing Animals Alleged in Testimony Before Parliamentary Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The growing public sensitiveness to the suffering of the animal world recently found further expression through the House of Commons Select Committee to inquire into the allegations of cruelty in the training of performing animals. It is significant that this investigation should follow the successful passage of the Plumage Bill, the abolition of the so-called "sport" of shooting maimed pigeons at short range at Monte Carlo, and the effort to bring to an end the suffering attending the export of live horses to the Continent.

In support of the allegations of cruelty the House of Commons committee heard a number of witnesses, including former trainers and retired actor-managers. Charles Butler, a music hall artist, gave evidence that he had seen young bears "trained" by chaining them to a ring in the floor. The assistants were thus able to force them to the floor while the trainer hit them on the snout with a log of wood. The trainer had told him that it was necessary to go through this process every day for three or four months before the bear knew who was his master.

Mr. Sanger, the well-known animal trainer, stated that it was necessary to test a considerable number of animals before one was found with the special "genius" for stage performance. Charles Haverley, a retired actor-manager, stated that he had seen the trident used in training lions. When the lion showed fight he was stabbed with the trident and then beaten with a whip. In other cases the lion would be forced to the floor by means of a chain and windlass, so that the trainer could beat him as much as he liked at close quarters.

Performance Before Committee

Mr. Haverley stated that he had seen a dog so cowed that it always hung its tail between its legs, and it was necessary to fix the tail during the performance by an invisible wire attached to the collar, in order that the dog should appear to be pleased. Commander Kenworthy asked Mr. Haverley if he considered himself disinterested since he had retired from the business, whereupon the witness admitted that if he had been in business he could not have afforded to give his evidence because he would have been boycotted by every manager in the country.

Amongst other witnesses supporting the allegations of cruelty, Samuel James, a theatrical manager, described the training of a dog to turn the back somersault which he had witnessed, the cruelty of which caused him to turn the trainer out of his theater. Sidney Arthur, a theatrical booking manager, stated that, having seen performing animals brutally treated, he had determined never to book an animal act.

The evidence presented against the allegations of cruelty came chiefly from trainers who were still staging animal performances, and included Carl Hertz, who performed before the committee. In the evidence in support of the allegations of cruelty, it had been stated that in the "disappearing canary" trick a canary was killed at every performance. Carl Hertz stated that he had been performing this trick for 40 years and had used only three different canaries.

The "Canary Trick"

Mr. Hertz then proceeded to perform this trick before the committee. The bird was first removed by members of the committee from a larger cage to the cage which Mr. Hertz used in the trick. Engaging them in conversation for a moment, Mr. Hertz gave a wave of his arm and a shout, and canary and cage had disappeared. He then went behind a screen for a moment, and reappeared with the canary looking none the worse for the experience.

James Sanger admitted that there were black sheep in every walk of life, but, he added, "We resent being classed with them." In answer to a question by Mr. O'Grady he stated that the "bouncing" lion was really the tamest lion—the spiteful lion was sly. In reply to further questions he said the coke fires and red hot irons used in performances were only for show purposes, and to give the illusion of fierceness.

The chief point in animal training, he said, was to establish authority over the animals. Monkeys and elephants especially knew the men they could "bluff." An elephant would not move for a blow from a crowbar which would not hurt him, but he would respond to a light cane. Mr. Sanger attributed the allegations of cruelty to professional jealousy. He stated that an elephant in his circus had been performing for 60 years. In reply to the chairman, Mr. Sanger promised to draw up a list of tricks which, in the public interest, could be eliminated.

Mr. Lockhart, a well-known trainer of elephants, in reply to a question by a member of the committee, said that the remedy for cruelty was to punish the offender, not with a £10 fine, but with six months' imprisonment. A man so convicted should have nothing further to do with animals.

SPAIN'S NEW ENEMY AMONG THE MOORS

Abd el Krim Is Moorish Leader of the Arab Army and Was Evidently Trained by Germans in Art of Swift, Mass Attacks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELILLA, Morocco—The man who has suddenly made the greatest, but most terrible, history in North Africa, is a Moor whom the Spaniards have cause to know and remember well, but of whom the rest of the world may never have heard. His name is Abd el Krim, and in the activities in Morocco he is hardly second in importance to Raisuli. Seeing what has happened of late, it might be said that he is not second at all. He, like Raisuli, is a man of great intelligence and some considerable education. He must not be thought of to any extent whatever in terms of barbarism or savagery, as is the custom among those who, too lightly perhaps, accept the name of "rebel," inevitable or convenient as it may be, for those who fight the French and Spaniards in North Africa now.

A German Training

Abd el Krim is the Moorish leader of the great harka, or Arab army, that has fallen upon the advanced sections of the Spanish troops in the Melilla district and smashed them, thus placing not merely the Melilla region but the whole of the Spanish zone of Morocco in a certain degree of danger. He has evidently been trained by German instructors in war and particularly in the making of swift, mass attacks, and there may have been Germans at his elbow as he stirred the harka on, but still the moving spirit, the leader, the one who impelled the Arabs to their frenzied and successful action, was Abd el Krim himself.

And just at the most tragic moments, when General Silvestre was having it borne upon him that all was being lost, he sent a message to the base at Melilla announcing that Abd el Krim had been ended in his attack. General Silvestre thought that what he announced was true, and the Spaniards believed it. It was notified to the Ministry of War in Madrid. It was stated, then, that this Moor had belonged to the native police in the service of Spain, but had deserted and had devoted himself to the organization of the rebellion against the Spaniards, that he was the leader of the rising of the tribesmen of Beni Urriagueles, and that his end must have caused real demoralization in the camp of the enemy. But Abd el Krim lives to fight the Spaniards more, and they are very bitter against him.

A Remarkable Man

This remarkable man, one of the most consequential non-Europeans in the world at the present time, is a fine, handsome man; he has been well educated and has cultured tastes. He is very studious always, and has shown himself constantly desirous of assimilating European knowledge and methods. He has studied engineering in Spain. His full name and description is Sidi Abd el Krim Ben Mohamed el Jatabi of the Ayadir Beni Urriaguel, and he was first fakir of the Oficina Indigena, or Native Department, and afterwards kadi-koda, or judge of the judges. His father was an influential chief of the Beni Urriaguel. Abd el Krim went to Fez to study law, and there he learned the French language thoroughly.

Besides Arabic and French he has obtained a thorough mastery of Spanish, speaking Castilian like a man of Madrid or Valladolid, and writing it with perfect grammatical accuracy and some style. It is said also that he has a knowledge of English and can speak German. During the European war he was in some association with the Germans, and, being what he is, it is likely enough that he can speak their tongue. He has a younger brother who has taken a course of mining engineering studies in Madrid. This course was undertaken for the most practical ends, for he was assigned to the exploitation of the mines in the Alhucema region, that to which the Spaniards were penetrating when they received this severe check, and which had in recent times been in the control of the Moors, though it is said that German capitalists are there and are financing the mines, hoping to work them with Moorish assistance; and that this was one of the causes—assistance being rendered to the rebels by such Germans—of the rising that has taken place. However that may be, the intimacy of Abd el Krim with the Germans in Morocco has to be considered in such a connection.

Good Friend of Spain

Abd el Krim has lived in Melilla for 10 or 12 years. At the beginning and for long afterward he was a supporter of the Spanish action in Morocco and became a good friend of Spain. He wrote articles in Arabic in the Melilla newspaper, "El Telegrama del Rif," in which he explained the objects of the Spaniards in Morocco, enlightening the Moorish readers upon the character and advantages of the Spanish penetration, expressing his belief that it was to be regarded as a means of the civilization of his compatriots. His services to Spain at this time were really valuable, not only because of his knowledge of the tribes but also because of his positive influence over many of them. Spain really regarded him as a very valuable counselor at this time, and he acted as a commandant-general of Melilla Aispuru. There was no reason to doubt his loyalty and good faith at this period. How, then, has this drastic and fateful change come about in the attitude of Abd el Krim?

The fact is that France came to have doubts about his position, and suspected him of assisting the Germans too much to the disadvantage of themselves in the neighboring zone. Abd el Krim and many of his Moorish associates declare that the accusations against him were groundless, but because Spain acceded to demands of France in this matter and punished him, he has taken his revenge. Spain herself, be it said, though bitter indeed and naturally against the Moorish chief now, was not satisfied that Abd el Krim, when acting as her friend and coadjutor, was the enemy of France and the dangerous person that he was represented to be.

The fact is that Abd el Krim had some German friends, or in the first place was friendly with Moors who had such friends. What specifically he did for them during the war, if he did anything, is not generally recorded. But France made diplomatic representatons to the effect that this Moor was dangerous to the tranquility of her zone, and Paris asked Madrid that he should be relieved of his office at Melilla and that at the same time steps should be taken to prevent him disappearing into the country where he might cause trouble. Spain, in the delicate situation in which she found herself at that period, had no option but to accede and General Silvestre had definite orders from Madrid to imprison Abd el Krim in the fortress of Rostrogordo, which was done accordingly.

The Moor Resents

The Moor thought that in this he was treated by Spain not merely unfairly, but with ingratitude, and he swore revenge. He made an attempt to escape from the fortress, but was injured in so doing, and now walks with a limp. It is said that in the first instance General Silvestre had taken action against him and shut him up, in accordance with the orders he had received, with real regret, which he did not attempt to hide, but now he treated him peevishly. Abd el Krim escaped and fled into the country, and then he began to organize the army of which he is now the leader, and of which General Silvestre himself was one of the first victims. It has been urged in the most recent times, following upon statements made by Moors who were friends of his, that France was surely mistaken, for if he had had those unfriendly feelings toward her that he is said to have had, why should he not have directed his warlike operations against her soldiers over the border of the zone, which he could easily have done, and have caused her much damage and discomfort? However, that is as it may be. Abd el Krim is said to be fighting Spain now because he thinks she should have stood by him better than she did. It is said that, shortly before the recent big attack that he made, he offered peace to the Spaniards if he were given money to appease the warlike tribes, and that the offer was rejected.

WIESBADEN HAS GOOD SEASON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIESBADEN, Germany—For the first time since the outbreak of the war the holiday resorts along the Rhine and in the south of Germany are enjoying a first-class season. A great number of foreign visitors, principally from Holland and the Scandinavian countries, have flocked into Germany this summer in order to profit by the rate of exchange and to spend an agreeable and inexpensive holiday in the neighborhood of the Rhine Valley. It is true that the German population as a whole is still affected by the war, but none of the inconveniences will be noticed by the visitor, who can find first-class accommodation and excellent food in the numerous hotels at Wiesbaden, Homburg, Bad Nauheim and Baden-Baden. Regarding the places within the zone of military occupation it may be mentioned that, as for instance in the case of Wiesbaden, the occupation is not noticed at all as far as the visitor is concerned, and it does not interfere in any way with his freedom and comfort.

EASTERN STAR'S POSITION IN BRITAIN

Similar Action to That of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Has Been Taken by United Grand Lodge of English Masons

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Similar action to that taken recently by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has now been taken by the United Grand Lodge of England, with respect to the Order of the Eastern Star, but the writer has high authority for the statement that the English decision was arrived at before the information reached these shores as to the Pennsylvania decision. A report from the Board of General Purposes, which often has been described accurately as the cabinet council of the craft, in view of its interest and importance, is here given in full. It is as follows:

"A number of communications have been received at Freemasons' Hall asking whether the Order of the Eastern Star is recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England. The board has made full investigation of the status of this body in relationship to Freemasonry, and has had before it the regulations governing the order, as well as a copy of the ritual practiced at its assemblies. It finds that the order, which is almost entirely composed of women, but admits men to membership under certain conditions, touches Masonry closely at two points: (1) Membership is restricted to 'Master Masons in good standing in a Masonic lodge, and their wives, daughters, mothers, and sisters'; and (2) it is provided in the ritual that there shall preside at the meetings during the conferring of the degrees an official, styled the Worthy Patron, who has to be a Freemason in 'good standing.'

Test Set Up

"The latter condition, in especial, is considered by the board to set up a test, the validity of which none but Freemasons can properly judge; and the board holds that no such test can be recognized in connection with bodies which, contrary to the immemorial practice of the United Grand Lodge of England, admits women to membership. The source of danger thus indicated is brought home more closely to the board by the knowledge that secretaries of some of our lodges have received a request from women secretaries of lodges of the Eastern Star, asking for a categorical statement as to whether certain persons named were 'in good standing' in that particular lodge—a request to which no secretary of a Masonic lodge in such circumstances has a right to reply.

"As there are various bodies of great and apparently growing popularity in the United States and some parts of the British Empire which, while not formally claiming to be Masonic, are at the least, imitative of the Masonic institution, the board thinks it necessary to state the general principles upon which it feels bound to act in regard to them. The craft is not concerned with bodies—whether composed entirely of men, of women, or of both sexes—which do not claim to be Masonic in either ritual or practice, and do not make Masonry a test of membership or of participation in their ceremonies. But it is clear that a grave risk is incurred by brethren who enter into association with bodies making Masonry in any way a test of admission to membership, while admitting as members persons who would not be qualified to join a lodge under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

New Lodges Authorized

"No Freemason is entitled to attend, as such, any non-Masonic meeting at which Masonry by direct implication is introduced, or to participate in any ceremony which is quasi-Masonic or is held under some pseudo-Masonic and unauthorized auspices. The secretary or any member of a lodge who gives to anyone outside, and particularly to a non-Mason, information on Masonic matters known to him, because of his Masonic connection, commits a breach of discipline which, when proved, will be severely dealt with."

During the past three months the Grand Lodge of England has authorized the formation of no fewer than 65 new lodges. Some are of especial interest. One is to be formed in connection with the University of Liverpool, another for the Westminster City School, while another is to be consecrated in connection with Dulwich College. The greater number will be in the provinces, London not claiming its usual proportion, while overseas claim only four—Cape of Good Hope; Sind, India (two), and Basrah, Mesopotamia, this also making the second in that much-talked-of region.

The Craft and Methodists

Indignation, rather than consternation, has been caused among the Methodists, at the action of some authorities in addressing a questionnaire to the members of the Ecumenical Conference, one of which is "Are you a Freemason?" A minister, who preferred to remain anonymous, has supported the action, claiming that the craft is believed to exert often a preponderating force in securing the advancement of its members in various walks of life. He alleges that positions of trust are won, professional interest is gained, commercial success is promoted by its secret but persuasive agencies. The challenge has been taken up by Sir George Royle, a provincial grand officer of Bedford, and he quotes at length from a document which is sent by, at least, one lodge to all aspirants for membership, in which the following occurs:

"Another misconception exists against which a candidate must be forewarned. It is the hope of temporal advantage and favors and influence to be obtained in social and personal relations. Many a candidate already has deceived himself on these points. Freemasonry does not by any means contemplate the gratifications of such hopes; but, aspiring to interests of a higher nature, it abandons to each of its members the care of himself that he may do what his welfare in civil life demands."

Meanwhile it is of interest to note that a Masonic service in connection with the conference has been arranged, the sermon at which will be preached by the Bishop of Chelmsford, who is a past grand chaplain, and that the service will be conducted by the Rev. J. Alfred Sharp, the president of the conference, who, during the present year is acting as assistant chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, and who will be assisted by other distinguished brethren who are accredited ministers of Methodist bodies.

STEWARDS FAVOR STRIKE ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—At a meeting held recently of 400 shop stewards representing every trade union connected with the mining industry and every mine on the Rand, the following resolution was declared carried unanimously: "That this meeting of stewards, after hearing the report of the executive, recommends the workers to vote in favor of strike action." The meeting was the largest of shop stewards ever held in South Africa and was addressed by various members of the joint executive.

FIXING HOTEL HOURS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—When the Labor Government of New South Wales decided to postpone a referendum on the question of prohibition, on the ground that New South Wales could not afford to pay the £8,000,000 to £12,000,000 involved in compensation if the citizens voted for a dry state, it was not understood that this breach of faith might be taken advantage of by the liquor interests. An unexepected decision by a city magistrate has now forced the government to ask the Supreme Court to decide whether publicans and others holding wine licenses can keep open in future until 11 p. m. instead of 6 p. m.

The Liquor Amendment Act in 1919 provided that the closing time of 6 p. m. should be extended until a closing hour was certified and published in the Government Gazette, in pursuance of a referendum to be taken within eighteen months after the passing of the act. The magistrate held that as the liquor referendum had not taken place and the certificate had not been issued in the Government Gazette the closing hour automatically reverted to 11 p. m.

Practically simultaneously with this decision a Bathurst magistrate decided that early closing had been brought about by a proclamation as the result of a referendum early in the war, and this provision, therefore, remained in force until another referendum had been taken or some contrary provision made by law.

Officially, the United License Victualers Association has notified the trade that the executive of the association is satisfied that 6 o'clock closing time remains in operation and strongly advises hotel keepers to close at 6 p. m. Crown law officials have asked the magistrate to state a case for the Supreme Court, and they have announced that licensees trading after 6 p. m. will be prosecuted.

The referendum which the Labor Government did not conduct, in accordance with the act, was to decide at what hour hotels and wine saloons should close, also the question of prohibition. The act provided that prohibition might be carried by a simple majority, but if so compensation must be paid to the liquor trade, which might involve the payment of £10,000,000. It was this sum which the new government declared that New South Wales could not afford to pay.

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SASENO AS ONE OF KEYS TO ADRIATIC

Italians Claim Return of Islet to Albania, as Requested by Allies, Would Deprive Italy of Important Strategic Position

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Albanian question is once again the order of the day. It was hoped that, when Mr. Giolitti last summer had arranged the evacuation of Albania by the Italian troops, with the exception of the islet of Saseno in the Bay of Valona, Italy would have no more trouble with that difficult country. But the occupied islet has reopened the whole problem. Italy, anxious that Albania should have the frontiers fixed by the Florence protocol a few months before the outbreak of the European war, had supported the Albanian case against Greece, which claims Northern Epirus (or "southern Albania," as the Italians call it), embracing the two important towns of Argyrocastro and Koryta (or Kortcha, as it is styled in Albanian), with the port of Santi Quaranta ("The 40 Saints," whose ancient church, now in ruins, stands on the hill above the old Venetian fortress).

The Allies have accepted the Albanian claim to the frontiers, fixed at Florence, but request the Italians to complete them by handing over Saseno to Albania. This "Pyrrhic victory" has come as a surprise to the Italians. They consider Saseno as an important strategic position, especially for purposes of submarine warfare. For whoever holds both that islet and the opposite town of Otranto in southern Italy can close the mouth of the Adriatic.

Importance of Saseno

For that reason Admiral Bettolo, when chief of the Italian naval staff, preferred the occupation of Saseno alone to that of Saseno plus Valona. He argued that Valona, being on the mainland, could only be defended by the occupation of a large inland territory, involving the maintenance of a very big and expensive garrison. Saseno, however, he considered sufficient for all defensive purposes, under the conditions of modern naval warfare.

Moreover, a high authority on Albania has told the writer that, if the Italians had kept Valona they would have had the Albanians as enemies; while if they confined themselves to Saseno, they would have them as friends. One can, therefore, well understand the surprise and indignation of the Italians at this sudden request that they shall hand over one of the two keys of the entrance to the Adriatic. The Latin poet, Lucan, in his great epic on the civil wars, described Saseno as "Calabrian," so closely did he connect it with Italy. In recent times, Mr. Venizelos, by a law of 1914, expressly transferred this islet—which had formed part of the Ionian Islands and had with them been ceded to Greece by Great Britain in 1864—to Albania, in order to gratify Italian opinion. Italy occupied Saseno and hoisted the tricolor flag on its highest point, called therefrom Monte Bandiera (Mount Banner), on December 25, 1914, and it has remained flying there ever since that date. Finally the Tirana agreement of last year, which arranged the terms of Italy's evacuation of Albania, stipulated for the retention of Saseno. Only, of course, the Florence protocol, made long before the Tirana agreement, included Saseno within Albania, and it was to Albania that Grece ceded the islet.

Italy's Apprehensions

Italy naturally fears that in the hands of a weak state like Albania, possessed of neither navy nor submarines, Saseno might, in the event of a war in the Adriatic, be captured by some naval power, hostile to the Italians. A similar fear was expressed in the event of the Bocche di Cattaro being assigned to little Montenegro. Nor are such fears groundless; for did not the British seize Copenhagen by a "coup de main" in 1807? Was not Lemnos an allied base during the late war? Besides, there is no native population of the islet, except a few shepherds. When Pouqueville visited it at the beginning of the last century, it was almost deserted, and in that state it has ever since continued, except for the modern Italian garrison. Here, therefore, the strategic question is not complicated by ethnographic considerations.

Italo-Albanian Relations

The views of the Albanians themselves have not been clearly stated; but it seems probable that to them the possession of Saseno is, at most, a question of "amour propre," because the islet, in foreign hands, would be to Valona what Ægina was to the Piræus—"an eyesore." Unfortunately for the Italians, who were at one time popular in Albania, the publication of those clauses of the Treaty of London in which Italy, in return for northern Dalmatia, expressed readiness, at the request of the Allies, to acquiesce in the cession of northern Albania to Montenegro and of southern Albania to Greece, weakened the Albanian belief in the Italian desire for the independence and territorial integrity of Albania. The acts of some Italian officials in Albania during the occupation enhanced this feeling; while the Italians made the mistake of thinking that in these democratic days the adhesion of the Albanian Beys would necessarily entail that of the Albanian peasants.

The power of the Albanian landed aristocracy has been much weakened in late years; and a certain number of Albanians, educated in America, have returned to their native land with new ideas, very different from those prevalent in the days of Skanderbeg and Lek Dukagin, whose famous code governed that patriarchal land, at times conflicting with the Christianity of the Christian tribesmen in the north. Italy seemed to have more chance of dealing with the Albanians than any other western power, because of the large Albanian colonies existent in Sicily and the continental south since the Turkish conquest of Albania in the fifteenth century. The monks of the Monastery of Grottaferrata, some 11 miles from Rome, are mostly descendants of these Albanian emigrants, and have recently started a school at the monastery for educating Albanian priests as a counterpoise to the Greek clergy in southern Albania.

Raid on Montenegrin Consulate

A lane near the Quirinal bears the name and portrait of Skanderbeg, who came to Rome to ask for aid in his struggle against the Turks; a stone tablet in a street in Venice commemorates the siege of Scutari, then a Venetian colony. But Venice, wise in her day, never ventured far inland; her Albanian colonies were mainly trading stations, and her occupation of Valona lasted for only a few months. Besides, in her day the idea of self-determination had not been advanced. The experience of the last 40 years has shown that those great powers, which intervene in the Balkans, usually come to regret it. So it was with Austria in Bosnia, so it has been, in a less degree, with Italy in Albania.

Another Balkan question, the raid by the Italian police upon the Montenegrin Consulate in Rome, has excited public opinion. For many years there has been a Montenegrin Consul-General in the Via Volturno, close to the Ministry of Finance. Since the retirement of Eugenio Popovich, who was appointed Prime Minister by King Nicholas, the Consul has been Mr. Ramadanovich, who, before the war, was a well-known merchant and Montenegrin Consul at Cattaro. During his absence on his holiday, the police raided the Consulate and carried off certain documents, besides searching the apartments of John Plamenatz (a recent Premier) and Vladimir Popovich, a Cabinet Minister, no relative of Eugenio Popovich. Notice of several questions in Parliament (which will not, however, meet till November) has been given by Mr. Chiesa, the Republican deputy, and others interested in Montenegro.

Some Italian Claims

It is contended, on the other hand, that there has been no violation of international law, because there was, in fact and law no Montenegrin Consulate, Montenegro having ceased to exist as a separate state and having merged in Jugo-Slavia. According to this view, the raid was a purely internal measure of police, in a private house, executed without the orders or knowledge of the Foreign Office, for the purpose of obtaining possession of certain papers detrimental to Italian interests. It has been suggested that the Montenegrin refugees had plotted a revolution against Jugo-Slavia, with which Italy is now officially on good terms. It has been said that the Italian police suspected the approaching publication of a fresh pamphlet against the Italian Government, similar to that issued by the Montenegrins against Count Sforza. There have also been rumors of an inquiry, at the instigation of a section of Montenegrin refugees themselves, into the administration of the sums advanced by the Italian Government nominally as a loan, to the Montenegrin authorities for the maintenance of the Montenegrins at Gaeta, who were disbanded by the late Italian Cabinet.

Of one fact there is no doubt, that the Montenegrin refugees have been quarreling among themselves. As was recently shown on Italian evidence, Montenegro has practically acquiesced in union with the Serbo-Croat-Slovene kingdom. Great Britain and France have officially recognized that fact. This raid, however regrettable and likely to have a repercussion in the Italian Parliament, will probably compel the Bonomi Cabinet to state publicly and definitively whether it has recognized the end of Montenegro (and consequently of its Consulate in Rome) or not. That is a clear issue.

FARMING SCHEME FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Discussing the plans for immigration into South Africa, Philip R. Botha, a son of the former Premier of the Union, writes in the "Toorts," the pan-Dutch revue, that, independent of the inter-imperial emigration scheme planned by the imperial conference, the Smuts government has drafted a broad scheme which is already being carried out. For some time past advertisements have appeared in the British press encouraging people to settle in South Africa as farmers. The very first requirement for immigrants, however, is adequate capital, at least £2000 being necessary. These advertisements appear not to have the desired results. At least last month an immigration official was appointed, Dirk Boshof, a Boer, who has now arrived in England. It is his duty to recruit emigrants for South Africa and to give them advice.

If only they have sufficient capital it is not necessary for them to know anything of farming, for the "Committee of the settlers of 1820" has selected a number of farmers, prepared to take the immigrants on their farms to learn the business. The government also offers facilities for acquiring the necessary knowledge, for which £50 has to be paid. This money is to be refunded, however, as soon as the immigrant starts a farm of his own. Thus far Mr. Boshof has recruited 32 emigrants, 31 English and one French. In the course of an interview, Mr. Boshof assured Mr. Botha that Hollanders were just as welcome as English settlers. "Why should not Hollanders and Flemings from Belgium and French Flanders with some capital avail themselves of this opportunity?" asks Mr. Botha.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE IN INDIA ENDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—A famous case that has attracted much attention in India for a long time has come to a most extraordinary conclusion. It is known as the Munitions Board case. Certain defendants, Rai Bahadur Sukhal Karnani, J. C. Banerjee, H. Stringer, and C. A. Waite, at present in England, were accused of embezzling 149,000 rubles in connection with some war contracts. The alleged offenses took place some time ago, and by reason of their magnitude and their complexity, have naturally taken some time to unravel. At length the trial commenced when suddenly the prosecution abandoned their case. By reason of the eminence of the counsel engaged and the elaborate steps taken to secure evidence, the trial was nothing less than a great state prosecution. The reasons given by the Advocate-General are absolutely farcical and have left the whole public opinion of this country, both European and Indian, in a mingled state of bewilderment and indignation. "If this is the sort of justice imparted by Lord Reading the less we have of it the better," is a very general sentiment.

The Advocate-General before withdrawing the charges against the two first named accused (Stringer was a subordinate and was therefore discharged while the case is to proceed against Waite), said that as far as he was concerned he was in a position conclusively to prove the case against the accused, but the government had been informed from various sources that if the prosecution of Karnani and Banerjee was proceeded with widespread commercial and industrial interests would be affected by reason of the association of Karnani and Banerjee with various business connections, many of a swadeshi character (swadeshi means in effect indigenous). Influenced by that consideration the Government of India came to the conclusion that in the interests of the public it was not advisable to proceed with the prosecution against them. The government considered it was preferable that Karnani and Banerjee, though guilty, should escape punishment than that a large number of innocent persons should suffer loss.

The case is to proceed against Waite who is not associated with any swadeshi industries. It is felt that this amazing piece of reasoning has dealt British justice a blow from which it may take a very long time to recover. Everybody is asking what is behind it all. If the reasons advanced were the real reasons without qualification, justice itself would be in the greatest peril. It has been suggested that the Government of India abandoned prosecution because of insufficient evidence, but that it had to consider the feelings of the legal authorities in Bengal and of the police who worked up the case. This, it need hardly be said, is a theory of the extremist press. Lord Reading may have had no more to do with this amazing explanation but anyhow it is feared that he will be heavily discredited, particularly in view of his innumerable speeches of the justice he was coming out to dispense. In all conceptions of justice a man is acquitted or the case is withdrawn because in accordance with the old maxim a man is innocent until proved guilty.

The Government of India's statement is said not only to travesty all fundamentals of justice per se, but to equally traverse all ideas of justice to the accused. The case as it stands at the time of writing may well be summed up by the statement that the government has withdrawn from an important prosecution on grounds that are possibly without precedent in British law. It is fortunately quite unique, and is a bad commentary on the new Viceroy's professions of impartial justice, especially when it is coupled with one or two recent trials of a racial nature where it can hardly be asserted that full justice was done.

CONDITIONS AS SEEN BY ALBERT EINSTEIN

German Professor Says He Found in England and America Desire to Reestablish Normal International Cooperation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—In order to correct many false reports circulated in England and America, Prof. Albert Einstein granted a special interview to a representative of "Vorwaerts," of which the following is the substance: Being asked by the press representative whether Professor Einstein had gained the impression that America seriously desired the reestablishment of international scientific intercourse Professor Einstein replied:

"In America the great majority of scientific workers certainly have the desire for the reestablishment of normal international cooperation. Those who still stand aside do so because in the excitement of the war they publicly expressed different views. I said in Washington, in a short address to representatives of American universities, that the attitude of scientists of all countries in the last few years was a disgrace to our generation, and that it was the duty of all to repair the damage done to the best of their ability. I was not contradicted by those present nor in the press. Some days later the secretary of the Boston University, whose guest I was at the time, also laid stress upon the necessity of maintaining international scientific work. By individual fellow-scholars and by scientific institutions alike, I have been received with the greatest cordiality.

Wish for Understanding

"If possible the wish for an understanding was manifested in a still greater measure in England, and I think my having been invited through the mediation of the German Embassy—not really a necessary step, as I am a Swiss—was intended to be another proof of the desire for the reestablishment of international relations. Moreover, wishes to this effect were not only expressed to me by private individuals, but the rector of King's College, London, after my lecture in the German language, openly proclaimed in a speech at an official dinner the desire for an understanding with German scholars. That was, indeed, the entire substance of his speech as far as it concerned Germany."

"Do you believe practical results will ensue from this desire?"

"Most certainly I do," he replied, "I am convinced that the good will for the healing of the wounds inflicted is general and that we may hope that before very long, in spite of the unhappy situation caused by past mistakes, normal international conditions will return."

"What was your impression concerning political and social conditions in America and England?"

"So far as the exigencies of my visit permitted me to look about me, I heard that with all the vast wealth of America the business world was complaining. The crisis, nevertheless, did not seem to me so grave as it was in England, where the industrial and commercial circles were not troubled about the strike of the miners for the reason that production being at a standstill the stock was cleared off."

"Is the public feeling toward Germany still one of hatred or is there a change?"

Influences of War Literature

Professor Einstein: "The feeling of the masses of the American people is still to no little extent under the influence of the war literature. I was the first, for instance, who could venture to speak in the German language before an audience who was not invited by German corporations, and some anxiety was even expressed as to the result. Generally speaking, however, the feeling has become better both in America and England. In non-military countries of the Anglo-Saxon tongue it cannot fail to be seen in the course of time that Germany is still under military pressure. If Germany does not make any mistakes the hatred against us will soon cease to exist. It is not exactly my province to state it, but England has, as is generally known, discarded militarism."

"Was not your journey also connected with the wish to erect a Jewish institution at Jerusalem?"

"The purpose of my journey to America was simply and solely to create a purely material basis for the university at Jerusalem. In this I was successful."

"Will Jews alone be admitted to the university?"

"As far as I know that is not proposed, but as Hebrew is to be the language of the university, and with the national tendencies of the founders taken into consideration, it is certainly probable that the university will be to all intents and purposes a Jewish institution."

Germanism and Judaism

"What do you think of the relations between Germanism and Judaism from a national and social point of view at the present time?"

"I am very cosmopolitan. As I see, however, that the small Jewish people are scattered among other nations of very national tendencies, it seems to me a law of self-preservation to foster the national feeling of the Jews so far as it is necessary to their existence. This is especially necessary with regard to the German Jews, many among whom have frequently not given an example of self-respect and dignity. The national idea, as I understand it, being the standing up of the members of one people for the rights of another, is certainly social at the same time."

With this reference to the unity of national and social thought the professor closed his remarks.

TEACHERS' PROBLEMS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

QUEENSTOWN, Cape Colony—The South African teachers in conference adopted a resolution in which they opposed the suggested amalgamation of the existing secondary and high schools for boys and girls. In the opinion of the conference, all the teachers should be entitled as a right in the consolidation ordinance to take a furlough, and the standing committee should interview the superintendent of education on the question of establishing a relief staff to make furloughs practicable.

In view of the unscrupulous conduct of certain school boards in refusing to forward to the department protests addressed to them by teachers, the superintendent of education has been requested by the conference to issue stringent instructions to the school boards on the matters. Because of the conduct of certain school committees in hampering principals in their efforts to maintain discipline in their schools, the superintendent-general of education has been requested to issue instructions to the committees which will give the school principals reasonable freedom of action in matters of school discipline.

The conference deprecated most strongly the action of the Provincial Administration in interfering with the local allowances or the conditions of service affecting teachers without consultation with the teachers' representatives.

The conference viewed with the greatest alarm the step being taken by the department of a fixed sum for the year for salaries, furlough, and so on, and its refusal on this basis to grant a reasonable request for an increased staff for long leave. In the opinion of the conference the secondary courses should be provided for every European. Where it is not possible to do so, bursaries should be provided to assist all children whom financial circumstances would prevent from attending a high school course.

While recognizing the straitened financial position of the colony, the conference impressed on the administrator the absolute necessity for providing for the rapid educational development now taking place in the colony, and the establishment of new alternative courses of study, the increase in the amount of natural science teaching required, and the rapid growth in the number of the higher classes, all of which necessitate additional buildings and larger staffs and superior equipment. The conference expressed the hope that no policy of false economy will endanger the leading position now held by the educational systems of the Union.

CAN CABLES BE USED FOR TELEPHONING?

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Two French engineers, Gaston Vincent and Louis Duverger, have obtained the authorization of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to proceed to experiments with the underseas cables for the purpose of testing their claims to telephone by them.

Should their theories be borne out by the practical results it will be possible to use cables for telephonic purposes as they are now used for telegraphic purposes. Their invention, they state, can be applied to all existing cables at practically no cost.

Gaston Vincent, speaking about his claims to have solved this problem, said that German specialists had recently made a similar attempt with a cable of over 100 miles in length but they had failed. He believed that their method had nothing in common with the method to be employed in France.

The cable from Antibes to Saint-Florent, which measures about 120 miles, has been chosen for this essay. The choice augments the difficulties, for, said Mr. Vincent, the cable is at the present time in disrepair and cannot even be used for telegraphic purposes. Nevertheless the French engineers hope to show that the cable can be used as a telephone conductor.

In case of rupture they intend to ask to be allowed to make further demonstrations.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Cossacks

Under the later tzars the Cossacks served in the Russian Army as magnificent cavalrymen, and in return for certain privileges they provided their own uniform, horse, and equipment. The Cossacks lived apart in their own communities and under a separate administration to that of other parts of the Empire; they held, therefore, a peculiar position in Tzardom, which was all that remained to them of their original complete independence and unfettered action.

Their name, which is Russian and means "freebooters," throws a light on their early adventurous mode of life. Picture the Russia of long ago when the north was divided up into territories under separate princes, with Poland to the west, and in the south the vast wild region of the plains, or steppes, watered by the three great rivers of the Dnieper, the Don, and the Volga. Such was Russia, when, suddenly in the thirteenth century, innumerable hosts of horsemen came riding out of Asia and overwhelmed Russia like a swarm of human locusts. They were Mongols, or Tartars, but the Russians had no notion who these "unknown nations" were, that overthrew their armies, captured their towns, and took possession of the country. For over 220 years these Asiatic conquerors were masters in Russia, compelling its people to pay them tribute, with their capital on the Volga, while they sent out flying squadrons here and everywhere, pushing west across the steppes, and not ceasing to be a menace even when at last their power was diminished.

And now we come to the Cossacks, whose rôle it was to defend the frontiers of Poland and Russia from Turk and Tartar.

In those old days there were serfs in Poland who were badly treated, and many broke away from their tyrannous masters and escaped south to the steppes, where they started a roving life, living on the fish of the rivers, and what they could capture from their neighbors. As time went on they were joined by other refugees from Russia, and even by Turks and Tartars, and so a large mixed population of "freebooters" began to people the steppes, fighting with the Tartars for possession, gradually building villages, and finding plenty of pasture for their flocks and herds.

These were the first "Cossacks," of which there were finally two main groups, those of the Ukraine—the "frontier" as the word signifies—on either side the Dnieper, and those farther east of the Don. The former maintained a certain relationship with Poland, the latter were under the nominal suzerainty of Russia, but they were actually entirely free military communities, who chose their own governor or "Hetman." The Hetman, on being elected, was invested with a stick or mace, symbol of his command, his Cossack banner of a pole with a horse-tail attached to the top, and a seal showing a Cossack holding a sword above his head.

But the Cossacks, who became the favorite heroes of old tales and songs, were those of a third group called "Zaporozhians," for they were settled on fortified islands "beyond the cataracts" of the Dnieper. It was a very desolate region, which made a befitting background to these men of Spartan habits, so sternly just among themselves, who were somewhat like military monks, for they allowed neither woman nor child within their camp. Their dwellings were mud or wooden huts, protected by ditches or palisades, sometimes by a circle of their wooden carts. They built boats 60 feet long, with a rudder at each end so that they could quickly retire, and with these they made yearly excursions to the Black Sea and so harassed the Turks that the Sultan complained he could not sleep for thinking of these Cossacks. They were always on the move against the enemy on land or water, and were everything that imagination loves to picture in her heroes.

All the Cossacks in the beginning fought on foot or in their boats; not until later, when they made large captures of horses from their Asiatic foemen, did they become their rivals in swift and daring horsemanship.

The Don Cossacks were equally free and restless marauders, and warred as vigorously with the Tartars as their brothers. They gradually spread over the Volga region, and up north to Astrakhan and the Urals, and if you look at a map marked with the Cossack territories, you will see that these formed a protective rampart from the Ukraine round the south and east of Russia, and served as fronter guards against enemy attacks.

It was a Don chief named Irman, who, in the latter end of the sixteenth century, won Siberia for Russia. With great intrepidity he crossed the Urals at the head of some 800-odd men, penetrated into the country beyond, with its dense forests and untrodden plains, overawed the natives with the sight and sound of his firearms, fought long and hard with the Tartars in possession, and finally wrested from them their capital of Sibir, hence the name Siberia. It was an epic achievement carried through with few men and scanty resources.

Life and warfare on the steppes made the Cossacks hardy, watchful, alert, and enduring, but above all great lovers of freedom. All authority, all such enforced obedience as is required for supporting a modern state was intolerable to them. And so, as an historian writes, "The more Russia became civilized the more it became separated from the men of the steppe; the further the frontier of this civilized Russia advanced the nearer approached the inevitable conflict." From the seventeenth century onward there were revolts, both in the Ukraine and on the Don, owing to some attempted encroachment on Cossack liberty by Poland or Russia. The climax came under Peter the Great; an unsuccessful revolt of the Don Cossacks put an end to their former independence. A similar fate befell the Ukraine Cossacks and Zaporozhians under Maseppa, more familiar to many through Byron's poem than through history. Having offended a Polish noble the latter bound him on the back of a wild horse which he let loose on the steppes. He was rescued by the Dnieper Cossacks and became their Hetman. Peter the Great gave him friendship and honors in return for successful campaigns against Turks and Tartars, but growing aware of the Tzar's intention to curtail the privileges of his people, he went over to the side of Charles XII, who was marching into the Ukraine with his Swedes. After the latter's defeat at Poltawa, Maseppa fled with him to Turkey, the Sultan refusing to give him up in spite of a large price offered for him by Peter. The Tzar was not sparing in his punishment of the Ukraine Cossacks and he destroyed the settlement of the Zaporozhians; the latter took refuge in the Crimea, were allowed to return by the Empress Anne, and were again dispersed by Catherine II, who found that they were insupportable to their more peaceful surrounding colonists. They were allotted territory east of the Azov, and later helped to colonize the Caucasus. So ended the annals of the Cossacks as an independent power. Subsequent Tzars owed much to these fine warriors in their many campaigns An appreciation of the old Cossacks speaks of them as the real liberators of Russia.

The Loggers

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Busy workers now are we;
Woodsmen felling every tree,
Chopping, chopping, steadily,
Trees for making lumber.

Now the chains we fasten tight,
Placing every log just right;
Horses pull with all your might,
Hauling trees for lumber.

Stack them on the river's bank,
Straight as soldiers are in rank,
While the chains go clank, clank clank,
Round the logs for lumber.

Then as rafts we let them go,
With the river's mighty flow,
Tossing, plunging, high and low,
To the mill for lumber.

Forming a Village Club

As some people may know, Billy Button, Bob Tail and Binkie Boo spent a whole summer long imbibing the gentle art of gardening from their old friend the gardener. Incidentally they heard a great deal of talk; for a long summer frequently leads to much conversation of various kinds in gardens.

Being progressive bunnies, the thing that particularly interested them was a discussion on a scheme for a Village Center. In fact it soon forced them to a decision: "There can be no doubt about it," announced Billy Button, as usual the first to express himself, "we must give in a week's notice to the gardener, and then if that is acceptable to him we must return henceforth and form a Village Center."

"Quite," said Bob Tail.

"Hear, hear," squeaked Binkie Boo, and rolled over and over to express his approval and delight.

Nothing remained but to lay their case before the gardener. He consented readily, indeed with almost too much alacrity, as he permitted them to leave immediately. Nevertheless they managed to conceal their chagrin at being dispensed with so easily, and graciously accepted three large lettuces in token of esteem, and for services rendered. Then he opened the gate and they sallied forth, this time not into the wide, wide world, but with their noses faced homeward. Then all of a sudden Binkie Boo exclaimed, "How are we going to get every one to come and hear us and listen?" Billy Button and Bob Tail stood quite still, looked thoughtfully at Binkie Boo, and answered never a word.

"I know," said Binkie Boo rather slowly, trying to prolong the glory of a new plan all to himself: and his very own!

"It's no good going home: every one is out at work—or play," hurriedly interposed Billy Button.

"Or play," reiterated Binkie Boo.

"Anyway, work or play, what we must do is to go and stand at the Cross Roads on the Common. There are three of them, and three of us. We will each face down one of them, so that we can't miss anyone. For sooner or later every one comes that way."

"Well done, Binkie Boo," shouted Billy Button graciously, "you really have hit the nail on the head this time."

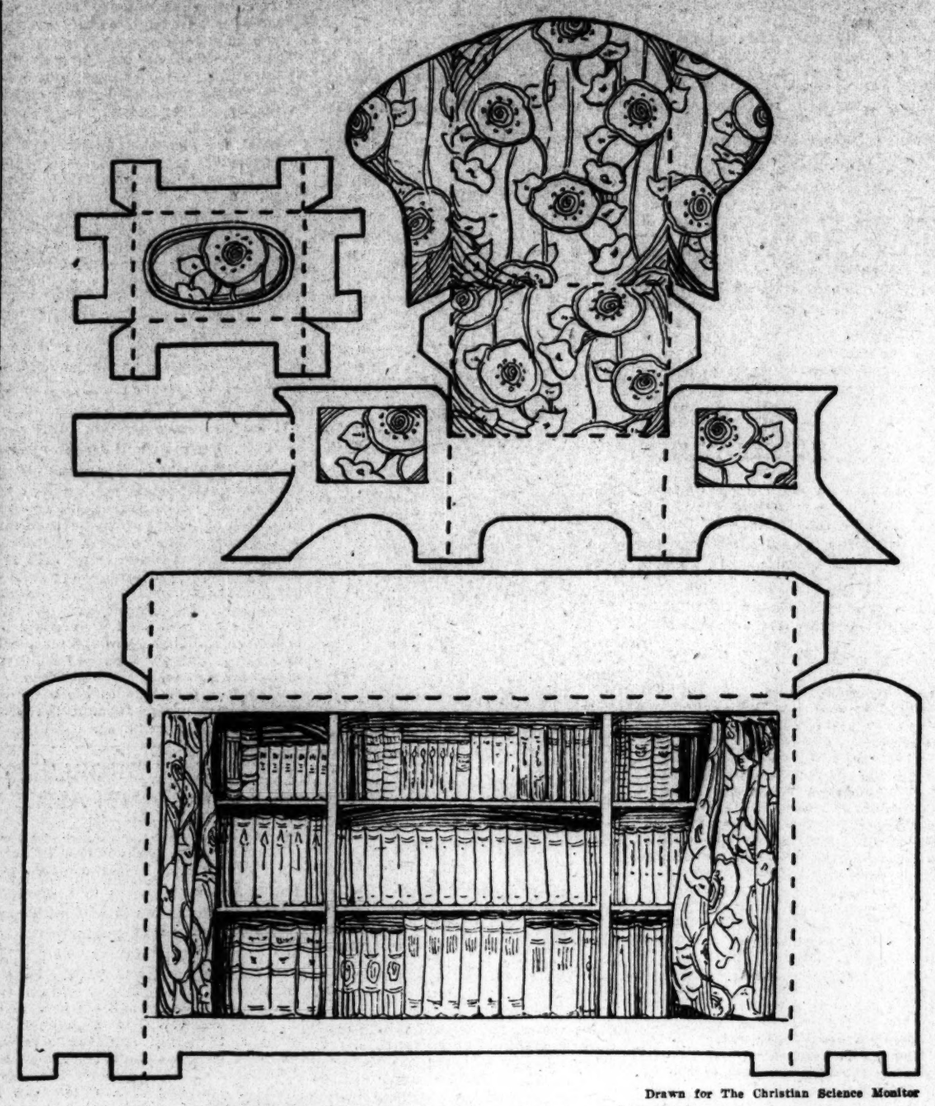
And away they all ran, helter skelter as fast as they could. Once arrived, they took up their stations at the Cross Roads, assuming at the same time their most gracious deportment. Then they bowed three times and began to shout after the custom of the best town crier, "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez, come all of you and listen to our good news." At first silence.

Then a very gentle flutter of wings. A soft rustle of feathers. To be broken by the patter of small hoofs. Plod, plod, plod. Grunts and snorts, all submerging into one general hubbub of sounds as gradually a procession of all the inhabitants of the Common approached.

Turkeys, geese, swans, the village donkey, a family of ducks, several little black and pink pigs, two goats, to mention a few; while a still more varied collection hovered just in sight.

When a sufficient crowd had collected and become sufficiently attentive, Billy Button took the chair; or, rather, there being no chair handy, he was hoisted by Bob Tail and Binkie Boo on to the top of the large red letter box, from which point of vantage he addressed the assembly with all the fluency of the practiced speaker, filled to overflowing with a new plan.

After propounding his scheme at some length, it was then proposed by Mr. James Turkey, and seconded by Miss Alicia Goat, "That a village club be formed, and that a meeting to which all inhabitants of the Common are cordially invited to attend, shall be held at the same time and place the succeeding evening for the purpose of drawing up the constitution and rules; and to decide upon suitable accommodation." The motion was carried unanimously, and all then dispersed to scatter, chattering, in all directions.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bookshelves, footstool and wing chair for the doll's house

For the Doll's House

Here are bookshelves, a little footstool and a lovely big wing chair for the doll's living room. Books and a wing chair are the very friendliest things in the whole house. Why, even a paper doll would look bright and interested curled up in this gay chair, reading Cinderella!

Paste this all on to a smooth sheet of wrapping paper and press till dry. Then cut all outside lines and bend all dotted ones, but first score them with a knife blade held along your ruler. Paste on the flaps and the pieces of furniture are finished unless you want to color them. That is really better done first, and be careful not to get the paper very wet.

A Day in June

"What a lovely day for my party!" cried Molly, dancing into the breakfast room, where, through the casement windows came the murmur of bees in the flowering shrubs, and the song of a thrush. There was not a cloud to be seen in the sky, but a light haze hung over the valley, and hid the trees in the distant wood, and Mr. Chilcote said that was a sign of continued fine weather.

"We shall be able to cart the hay tomorrow, if it is like this," he said, tapping the barometer.

"Still going up," said Molly, who took a great interest in the movements of the little golden hand.

After breakfast she said to Nurse, "I don't know how I shall manage to wait till this afternoon!"

Nurse laughed, and said, "Busy little girls find the time seems to pass quickly. I can give you something to do. Come into the garden."

She called in the storeroom on their way down for two flat baskets.

"I know!" guessed Molly. "We are going to pick strawberries."

"Right!" replied Nurse.

They went under a pergola of rambler roses into the fruit garden that had an old high brick wall surrounding it. On the wall facing the south were peaches and apricots and nectarines, looking at present very green and unattractive, but where, later on, Molly would seek very early in the morning the finest she could find for Mother's breakfast. Raspberries and loganberries grew under wire netting, and Molly always said it was like going in a cage when they were ripe enough to pick. But the pride of Mr. Chilcote's heart was his strawberry bed. The crop was so abundant that he never troubled to put nets over the berries, saying, "Never mind if the blackbirds do help themselves to a few, there are plenty left for you and me, Molly."

Every week or so fresh straw was put round the plants, so the berries were always beautifully clean.

"Come along, dear," Nurse said. "We must fill both these baskets for your party this afternoon."

They lined the baskets with leaves, and then picked the ripest and best they could find. A baby blackbird, probably paying his first visit to the strawberry bed, hopped out of Molly's way and, paying no attention to his mother calling to him from an apple tree, found an equally juicy strawberry a few yards lower down.

Under a gooseberry bush at the end of the bed Molly found her tortoiseshell cat, Sandy, fast asleep in the sunshine. She gave her basket to Nurse, for they had now gathered as many strawberries as were required, and she carried Sandy back to the farmhouse to put a blue ribbon round his neck.

By half past 2 Molly was ready for the little friends she had invited to her party. All the little visitors arrived punctually, and Mr. Chilcote packed them into a wagon, and drove them, laughing and chattering, to the meadow where all his farm people were busy haymaking.

Nurse helped the children to make a big heap of hay under a shady elm tree. They shaped a round place at the top and announced that they were little birds in a nest. Mr. Chilcote took a photograph of them.

Then Nurse spread a white cloth under the tree, and unpacked the two hampers that cook had got ready, not forgetting a single thing, so accustomed she was to provide for picnics. And if the grasshoppers and money-spinners and daddy-long-legs creatures did try to share the good things, that only made more fun.

Another visitor, who only stopped to peep at them for a moment, was a brown squirrel in the tree overhead. He leaped to the next tree, and from tree to tree right away into the wood as soon as Molly espied him.

The haymakers had their lunch in another part of the field. All the lassies wore pretty print gowns and sunbonnets, and some of the boys had smocks that had belonged to their grandfathers, and they had put them on that afternoon because Mr. Chilcote had promised to take a photograph of them.

The children watched them after lunch. Some were tossing the hay, others raking it into haycocks. At 6 o'clock they stopped work, and then the children played hide and seek round the haycocks.

Riding back in the wagon in the cool of the evening was very pleasant, and when seven happy children said goodby to Molly they declared it was the nicest party they had ever had.

A Chinese Market

Would you like to visit the Chinese market with me today? Well, get ready and we will start along. But we must not forget our scales. Oh, yes, every one in China carries a pair of scales when he goes a-marketing. The scales are very simple, you see, a polished wooden rod, graduated, that is, smaller round at one end than at the other, ornamented with brass pegs which mark off the ounces and the "catties" (1⅓ pounds). Two hooks from which the goods to be weighed are hung, are fastened to the larger end of the rod.

Now, with our baskets on our arms, we pick our way along the narrow street. There are no wagons or cars in south China, except in the foreign settlements. There goes a sedan chair, carried by two stalwart coolies. The occupant, an Englishman, from his appearance, is looking curiously out of the window. He looks at us and our baskets, in surprise, then recognizes us as fellow passengers, and raises his hat politely. But the sedan chair gives a lurch as the coolies step over the uneven pavements, and the Englishman's head suddenly disappears from view. Would you care to ride in a sedan chair? No, thank you, you say? But people get used to it, and seem to enjoy it very much. It is a very good way to get about in China.

What a hubbub of sounds! We must be approaching the market place. See the long flagstones, made of slabs of granite! Hear the tradesmen crying their wares! Here are the shops, open to the street with their wares attractively displayed on booths, in stalls, and on tables. See, there is a large sign posted up over the shop window. What does it say? "As fast as the wheels may our goods circulate," and there are many more signs over there.

There are nice fresh vegetables, groceries, and all sorts of food, some of which look strange to our eyes. But the vegetables are excellent and cheap. Let us fill our baskets.

And what is this? It is cheese made of bean curd! Would you like some? The Chinese are very fond of it. How do you suppose it is made? Let us ask this man. He tells us in broken English that the beans are first ground fine in hand mills. The ground mass is then dissolved in water; then strained and steamed. The result is a white cake, like blanc mange. Sometimes this cheese is dried, sometimes it is eaten with shrimp sauce, and considered delicious.

Now that our baskets are full, let us leave the noisy market and go back through the picturesque streets, watching the interesting sights as we go.

Birds in Camp

Tap, tap, tap, and then something rattled down just above my head. What was it? I sat up and saw the green walls of our tent around me. Of course, this is our first day in camp—and the noise?—it must be a woodpecker playing a tattoo on the ridge pole. It was light already and in the woods every bird was awake and twittering. This was the time to see them, so without waiting to dress I slipped into a slicker, that's our name for a shiny raincoat, took the glasses and my Hudson Bay blanket and crept out.

We are camping in British Columbia this summer and most of the birds are a bit different from those in eastern Canada so I'm very keen to see them. There was the woodpecker working away as though he meant to bore a hole right through the ridge pole—a small fellow, gray and black with just a touch of red on his head—and there on a fallen log was the mother woodpecker with two youngsters. I do believe she was giving them a first lesson in the art of tapping.

This is a glorious place. We're on a great lake seven miles long with water so clear you can see the bottom anywhere. The forest comes right down to the edge of the lake, so we've chosen a sandy bar for our camp and pitched our tent just where the sand ends and the trees begin. There's a monster log near our fireplace and at meal times we sit in the sand and lean back against it; it makes a ripping back and you can watch the snow-capped mountains while you eat. I rolled up in the blanket and sat there now. The sun was just up and the water like glass so all I had to do was to keep still and watch.

The humming bird came first. He whizzed by like a flash and, except for his unmistakable hum—which, by the way, is the noise that his wings make—you might have thought he was a dragonfly. His wings move so fast and he darts so suddenly from one flower to another, sipping the honey, that you can't see what he is like at all. Ah! at last he settles on the branch of a wild rose bush. Let's look at you, smallest and busiest of birds! Golden green, with a touch of red, a very big head for your size, and a long sharp beak. There you're off again before there's time to see more. Never mind—who's overhead? Up go your glasses as the great wings flap nearer. It's bigger than a heron and at first glance doesn't seem to have any head at all. It must be—it is—a bald-headed eagle. It's funny to be looking at the biggest of birds just after making friends with the smallest, and it's rather jolly of it to fly right over your camp. Of course he isn't bald at all, but has white feathers on his head and all the rest of him is black. His wings measure six feet across when they are spread, so you have read, and it is easy to believe it when you see him planing up above you. The little humming bird works like a Trojan to get about, but this great fellow floats through the air with only the laziest flap of his wings. What a long way he can see away up there!

Robins, swallows, bluebirds (by July their feathers are a very faded blue), chickadees and a family party of ducks all came around our sandy point in the course of the next hour, and then, heralded with a screaming commotion that drove away every one else, three jays arrived. They are bigger than those in the east and are a beautiful deep blue color with black heads and very fine crests.

Altogether it was much too amusing to go back to the tent, so I lighted the fire and had the pancake mixture ready before anyone else so much as poked their nose outside. The others rather hope the woodpeckers will waken me every morning and I—well, I don't mind if they do.

Across the Hill

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Across the hill the locusts blow
Their honey-petals free.
And some drift up, and some drift down,
And some go lilting through the town.
Their bits of white against the blue,
Their fragrant breath a'wing to you
They dance upon the wind.

Across the hill the children go
On sunny days or gray,
And some run up, and some run down,
And some go lilting through the town,
Their bits of white against the blue,
Their merry cries a'wing to you,
They ramble with the wind.

Aboard the Pollyooly

Toward the end of the summer our friends invited us to spend a few days with them on Rideau Lake. It was a 60-mile motor drive, and what with getting off the right road, having lunch by the way and seeing some interesting birds and wild animals we enjoyed the day thoroughly. About dark we arrived at the lake and found our friends encamped like Robinson Crusoe on a beautiful island.

"Come and see Pollyooly," said John the moment my feet touched the land, and although I had no idea what Pollyooly was I followed him down to the bay. Here moored to the wharf was a 25-foot motorboat with a canvas covering over the forward end and a big open cockpit capable of holding eight or ten people.

"Dad said I could have a motorboat if I would run it and take full charge of it," explained John.

"Well, isn't that splendid!" I replied. "When I was a lad I had to make my boats with a jack-knife, little bits of things that went over with the first puff of wind. Can you manage her?"

"Sure! Jump aboard and I will show you." I jumped and took my seat alongside of him just behind the engine. He got very busy, priming the two cylinders with gasoline, turning cocks, adjusting the spark and doing other strange things with the speed and confidence of a veteran skipper. Then he began spinning the fly-wheel.

"One cylinder won't work. Perhaps you will fix it?" He looked at me hopefully.

"I will do my best," I answered, beginning to roll up my sleeves. I did not tell my young friend that I had never been in a motorboat before and therefore was not exactly the best man to turn to in such an emergency. I thought that perhaps my automobile experience would help us out. And it did. The trouble was in the coil box and a slight adjustment of one cell was all that was required.

We swung out from the island in a long curve and gathered speed. There was quite a wind blowing down the lake and the moment we struck open water the waves began splashing over the bow and into our faces. John did not mind in the least.

"How fast are we traveling?" I shouted.

"Twelve knots," he shouted back. "Doesn't she seem to fly, what? Both cylinders hitting, too," he added happily. "We'll go back now, and after lunch go to Portland for more gas."

A few hours later six of us started for Portland, the only town on the lake. The wind had been increasing and was now kicking up a glorious sea. As we were going with the waves little water came aboard, but we bounced around as though Pollyooly was a dancer and could not contain herself for joy. I guess we all felt just as gay as the boat. The sun was sparkling crisply on the tossing water; the wooded shores ringed us round in every direction; islands and points slid by, many with rustic cottages and brilliant flower-beds peeking through the white birches at us; other boats shot through the narrow channels, their passengers waving to us or hallooing to John or Tish. What a place to spend a summer, you thought. Why you could explore the North Shore for a month and not know it all, and find a dozen uninhabited islands for playing castaways and buried treasure.

Although I sat in the place of honor beside the engineer there was no need for my professional services until after we had secured the mail and gas and things at the one-street town and were crashing back again. I say crashing, because now we were ramming into the waves as hard as we could go, shattering them, cutting them in two, tossing them into the air until their spray rained upon us as from a garden hose. We had brought slickers, that is rubber coats, with us and had buttoned them up to the neck. The four passengers in the cockpit had pulled a rubber sheet clear over their heads and cuddled down out of sight. John and I ducked now and then as the deluge descended upon us, but really we were thoroughly enjoying the rush of spray on our faces. We had crossed the widest part of the lake and were within a mile of our own lovely island when suddenly the engine sputtered and stopped.

"Now what's the matter?" growled the skipper.

I bowed my head and crawled under the covering among the wires and wheels, endeavoring to find the cause of the mischief. This time, however, it evaded me, and I had to call for all hands to man the paddles. Very slowly but steadily the boat moved toward the near shore. It was surprising how heavy it was now, and the waves spanked it and pushed it about. At last we reached land and tied up to a tree.

Now if this had been an island we would very likely have camped out until we were rescued, but as it was we loaded up with the groceries we were bringing from Portland, the paddles and wraps and started to walk home. A narrow trail wound through the woods, up hill and down dale, and every one was laughing but John. John was too good a skipper to take the desertion of his craft lightly, and besides what would Dad say?

"Dad won't mind," I reassured, "and in the morning we'll row back and get her."

It was almost dark when we arrived at the top of the bluff opposite Camp Kumagin. The lights were gleaming through the birches and we could hear Laddie barking a welcome. I let out a long, clear coo-ee—the famous Australian bush call—and presently it was answered by John's father. A funny-shaped little punt crossed the channel and we were soon all back again on our island, talking, laughing, and explaining.

Early next morning we returned for Pollyooly. And do you know we found her as lively as a cricket and only too glad to streak for home under the firm hand and laughing eyes of her young skipper.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

If we could play circus with jumbos like these

Playing Circus

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If we could play circus with jumbos
like these
With bunnies and bears in addition,
Then if Jamie and Nick
Would each do a trick,
We could charge ten cents for admission.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

New Spinning Invention Is Reported That Is Expected to Have Extensive Effect on the Textile Manufacturing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The official ban on full-time running of cotton mills has been abolished. But this must not be taken as a sure sign of forthcoming prosperity. It is merely a decision to endow spinners and manufacturers with liberty of action, after 16 months of restricted production. Those who can find full employment for their work-people may do so, and those who cannot may remain as they are—on two, three, or four days a week—or, worse still, closed down altogether.

Meanwhile prices of cotton goods are coming down, or making a faint attempt to reach a salable level. Sheetings, however, that were 2½d. per yard in 1914 are still 11d. and 12d. at wholesale rates—or nearly 200 per cent above pre-war quotations. Manufacturers and wholesalers say these prices are as low as they can go at present. The latest list of prices for Harvard and Oxford shirtings also show figures from 160 to 200 per cent above 1914 official market records.

These, it must be remembered, are wholesale rates. The difference is much greater when the goods are in the retailers' shops. Hence, consumers will not buy, and trade remains flat. Prices will have to descend still further before goods can be put in circulation, and the spindles and looms set humming once more. Rates of wages are falling at a greater ratio than retail prices of the necessaries of life, to say nothing of reduced earnings due to less work.

Cheapening Production

Recently the application of more effective labor-saving devices has been suggested to help to cheapen production. Perhaps among the most interesting of these is a patent to spin yarn on the bare spindle in the ring frame. If this could be done, it would cheapen ring yarn immensely, and, with other patents that are to be added to it, it is believed it would be possible to spin counts of yarn on the ring frame equal to mule yarns.

The spindleage of the world has been previously analyzed in these columns. Briefly, there are about 60,000,00 mule spindles in the world and 70,000,000 ring-frame spindles. It should be remembered that of the 60,000,000 mule spindles, 47,000,000 are in Lancashire and towns bordering upon it. That leaves only 13,000,000 for the rest of the world. England (Lancashire again) has only about 11,000,000 ring spindles, 59,000,000 being in other countries. Of these, the United States of America has 33,000,000 out of a possible 36,000,000 ring and mule spindles. Therefore, the question of spinning on the bare ring spindles is of interest to all the world's cotton spinning centers. On the mule it has been an achievement since its invention in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

To describe the technical differences between the two systems of spinning would take too much space, but they are wonderfully at variance. It may be said that the mule produces a softer, more even, more attenuated, more elastic, and a much finer yarn. It can spin yarn of a far greater range of counts, from 1's to 500's, or more. Its adaptability for producing weft for the loom is incomparable. Without the mule, the highest class of cotton fabrics would not be possible. This is England's advantage.

Ring-Frame Limitation

What of the ring-frame? The production of yarn is greater, cheaper, more continuous. But this machine, ingenious as it is, lacks the power to attenuate the thread and make it more evenly balanced in surface and diameter. It is difficult to spin higher than 50's counts without lowering the quality. It cannot yield a workable weft. The yarn has to be spun on a wooden bobbin unsuitable for the loom shuttle, whilst the transport charges are considerably higher than the carriage of the mule cop. But in a given time, a ring spindle will yield 33 per cent more yarn than a mule spindle spinning the same counts. In the ring frame, however, the main difficulty centers around spinning upon diameters less than that of the ring bobbin. Hence the importance of being able to spin on the bare spindle.

Efforts to accomplish this extend over a generation. Mechanical inventors have wasted fortunes on it. It has been recently announced that a patent has been registered by a retired mill manager of Lancashire that achieves the desired result. But mule spinners still regard it with grave doubt. It has been aptly described as the "ring mule." Its promoters claim that counts as high as 175's can be spun on it, that the yarn is equal in quality to mule yarn, and that it can spin weft as well as twist yarns.

"The invention," remarks a Manchester patent agent, "comprises three elements in combination, that is, an ordinary mule spindle, a floating yarn guide or traveler, and a ring with an annular groove. The mule spindle may be replaced by an ordinary Rabbeth spindle having its upper portion similar to a mule spindle."

Merits of New Device

Other merits are cited in favor of the several mechanical contrivances of this new machine. It is said that it will double yarn with the same facility as it turns out single strands. It is further claimed that admiration has been expressed in regard to cloth woven from the yarn, it being alleged that a better "cover" is obtained, whilst there is a marked reduction in the shadiness of the fabric.

In one of the Manchester daily newspapers, the praises of the invention were sung during the recent world cotton congress, but very little has been heard of it since. The subject of bare spinning on the ring frame has been frequently discussed publicly and in circles of textile machinists and manufacturers. But the Lancashire spinner does not readily take to innovations, and it will take the advocates of the new system a long time to convince him that it will lead to the doom of the mule.

The mule was invented on his own doorstep, as it were; he not merely has a lingering affection for it, but it is his general opinion that the harsher yarn of the ring frame will never help him to maintain his supremacy for the production of fine and superfine threads of cotton. It is only of very recent years that the ring frame has made any progress at all in Lancashire. In any case, it is mostly confined to low counts, in England at any rate, where the self-acting mule continues to predominate.

IRON AND STEEL ORDERS SOUGHT

General Tone of Market Abroad Improved Although Present Business Is Far From Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The output of iron and steel in this country, on the Continent, and in America is very low; but the curtailment of production has had little effect and the keen competition to secure orders is unrelaxed. Some British manufacturers with stock of cheap continental raw and semi-finished material are making strenuous efforts to secure their share of the small business passing and some large tonnages are reported to be under negotiation. Continental makers secure the bulk of the orders and a good deal of business has been taken of late by foreign merchants, assisted by the low freight rates quoted by vessels outside the shipping conference. The majority of the British merchants are tied to the conference boats and at the moment are in an unfavorable position.

The general tone of the market has improved and the tonnage of iron and steel orders placed has probably increased; but it is still insignificant when compared with the amount transacted under normal conditions.

GREATER EXPORT DEMAND FOR STEEL

NEW YORK, New York—There is a much better export demand for steel products, according to some trade interests, but unusually low prices are being made on the foreign business. Mills taking orders are not giving out the prices at which the business is being done which indicates that the quotations are lower than many wish to make known.

One export authority admits that unusually attractive quotations have been made on export contracts recently but adds that this was absolutely necessary because American makers have been compelled to meet the competition of German and Belgian mills for foreign business.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Tokyo correspondence in the New York Journal of Commerce quotes Governor Hijikata of the Imperial Bank of Japan as saying that the early recovery of Japanese industry is not to be expected. The value of exports in July was 97,814,000 yen against 154,171,000 for July, 1920. Imports totaled 109,370,000 yen, against 156,855,000 yen for July, 1920.

Twenty-six New Bedford (Massachusetts) cotton manufacturing corporations paid $1,309,551 dividends on capitalization of $53,663,500 for the third quarter of 1921, or an average of slightly over $2.44 per share, as against $1,384,234 on capitalization of $52,618,500 in the second quarter. Not a single mill passed its disbursement while two, the Peirce and Neild companies declared extra dividends, the former of $3 and the latter of $4.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system, as of September 14, 1921, compared with previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Sept. 14 1921	Sept. 7 1921	Sept. 17 1920
Boston	72.8	72.9	56.7
New York	75.7	72.9	39.5
Philadelphia	69.5	69.3	52.0
Cleveland	68.8	69.5	50.5
Richmond	41.7	42.0	42.7
Atlanta	40.2	40.7	41.0
Chicago	72.7	69.8	40.9
St. Louis	57.9	57.4	39.5
Minneapolis	39.3	38.8	38.5
Kansas City	57.6	60.1	42.0
Dallas	42.3	40.6	41.0
San Francisco	67.1	64.6	45.2
Total	67.5	66.2	43.8

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing-house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $54,625,240 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $38,256,310 from the previous week.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$3.71¾	$3.70½	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0707½	.0700	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0703	.0691½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1722	.1722	.1930
Lire	.0423½	.0423½	.1930
Guilders	.3153	.3142	.4020
German marks	.0099	.0095	.2380

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF CANADIAN LINES

Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Report on Railway Operation Shows How Last Year Was an Unfavorable Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The railway problem being possibly the most important that Canada has to solve, it is of interest to note the results of the operations of Canadian roads during 1920, very complete information respecting the same having been issued in the form of a preliminary report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The year 1920 was unfortunately the most unfavorable period experienced by steam roads in Canada during the last 60 years. The ratio of operating expense to operating revenue was 97.17, as compared with 92.2 in 1919 and an average of 71.0 per cent for the period 1900 to 1917, inclusive, the range for these years being from 67.4 to 74.4 per cent.

Of the 56 roads reporting, 31 paid operating expenses and 25 had a deficit. Of these 31 roads, after paying taxes, interest, rent, etc., 19 had a corporate income of $36,581,437; while the corporate loss on the other 37 roads amounted to $79,669,825. Of this total, the following were the larger losses: Canadian Northern system, $40,501,705; Canadian Government lines, $9,432,054; Grand Trunk, $4,519,809; Grand Trunk Pacific, $17,456,359. The loss on the Canadian Government lines does not include interest on funded or unfunded debt; but the returns for the Canadian Northern do include these.

Seven roads declared dividends, as follows: Canadian Pacific, $29,227,276; Canada Southern, $450,000; Hereford, $32,000; Massawippi, $24,000; Naperville Junction, $36,000; Quebec Central, $169,000; Thousand Islands, $4200.

Total Operating Revenue

The total operating revenue for all roads was $491,038,857, an increase of $83,340,496 over 1919, but the operating expenses increased from $376,789,093 to $478,002,823, or by $101,213,730. The net operating revenue was $13,936,003. After paying taxes amounting to $9,553,990, interest on funded and unfunded debt of $59,102,979, and with other deductions and additions to income, there was a corporate loss of $43,088,388, against $14,928,666 for 1919.

The effect of increased wages in increasing the cost of operation is to be seen in the circumstance that the charge under this head was about 25 per cent higher than in 1919, and stood at $290,431,221. The cost of fuel increased to the extent of 14 per cent and amounted to $68,983,000.

The revenue freight carried one mile increased 18 per cent, but the passenger traffic fell off 3.7 per cent, this being due not to the fact that fewer people traveled, but that they traveled a shorter distance. These figures for traffic show that the business is in sight, and in much greater volume than ever before, which makes the future look much more hopeful.

The statistics for all roads give the miles operated as 39,196, an increase of 138 miles during the year. The total capital, including stock and funded debt, was $2,088,222,267, an increase of $52,000,000 during the year. The number of employees was 184,934, an increase of 11,206 during the year, the total compensation paid them having increased by no less than $67,000,000.

Government Road Figures

Canadian Government Railways—Miles derated 4318, operating revenue $44,537,804, operating expenses $54,987,680, net operating deficit $10,449,876, an increase of $2,804,000 during the year; number of employees 23,538, net corporate loss $9,432,054.

Canadian Northern—Mileage operated, 9586; capital, $448,229,041; operating revenue, $65,103,916; operating expense, $81,544,331; operating deficit, $16,440,415; net corporate loss, $40,501,705; employees, 33,433.

Grand Trunk—Miles operated, 5563; total capital, $464,100,375; operating revenue, $81,170,178; operating expense, $75,594,816; net operating revenue, $5,575,362; net corporate loss, $4,519,809; employees, 31,515.

Grand Trunk Pacific—Miles operated, 2744; capital, $190,500,033; operating revenue, $14,408,550; operating expenses, $24,543,063; operating deficit, $10,134,513; net corporate loss, $17,455,359; employees, 7685.

Canadian Pacific—Miles operated, 13,308; capital, $579,166,803; operating revenue, $217,665,473; operating expenses, $182,312,966; net operating revenue, $35,352,507; net corporate income, $33,344,084; employees, 70,053.

Canada Southern—Miles operated, 391; capital, $37,630,000; operating revenue, $23,149,990; operating expenses, $17,243,773; net operating revenue, $5,906,217; employees, 3834.

The returns for the first three months indicate a better showing during the current year.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
128th DIVIDEND
The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per share will be paid on Saturday, October 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 20, 1921.
H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

NEW YORK MARKET IS MAINLY UPWARD

General Advances Last Week, Although Increases Were Not as Great as in Previous Week

NEW YORK, New York—Price changes were mainly upward in the stock market last week, although advances were not as great as during the week before. Wednesday's trading was particularly broad and active, substantial gains being registered by most of the leading stocks. Some weakness was displayed on Thursday but the end of the week saw a continuance of the strong tone.

The average price of 20 leading industrial stocks advanced from 70.58 on September 9 to 70.95 on September 16. The average railroad price went up from 73.00 to 73.39 during the week, while coppers advanced from 25.28 to 25.52.

The great oversubscription to the United States Treasury Department's offerings of government securities of six-months, one-year and three-year maturities is regarded as one of the most significant developments in several months. The good demand has resulted in a market premium in spite of the fact that the interest basis was ¼ per cent lower than the initial offering in June. A good response also is being accorded new railroad and industrial issues and few of the offerings fail to command a premium.

The money market continues to ease, the trend being reflected in the report of the federal reserve system with a ratio of 67.5 per cent, the highest figure since the fall of 1917.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending September 16, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

		High	Low	Last
7,400	All Chem	41⅝	38⅞	41⅝
4,800	Allis Chal	34½	32⅝	33⅞
3,200	Am Agr Chem	36⅜	35	35
4,300	Am Beet Sug	30⅝	28¼	30
8,400	Am Can	28⅝	27⅛	27½
9,800	Am Car & Fdy	133	*127	*127½
5,000	Am H & L pfd	53⅞	50½	51⅝
5,000	Am H & L pfd	53⅞	50½	51⅝
31,700	Am Int Co	34½	29¾	31¼
22,500	Am Loco	93½	*90	*90
8,300	Am Smelt	38½	36¼	36⅛
4,600	Am S Fdries	25½	24½	24⅝
34,800	Am Sugar	64¼	60½	63⅝
18,8000	Am Tel	108	107¼	108
59,000	Am Woolen	78⅝	*74⅞	*75½
12,900	Anaconda	38¾	37⅝	38¼
87,200	Atl Gulf	30½	26	28
295,800	Baldwin	91⅝	85½	89¼
26,100	Balt & Ohio	40	38½	38⅝
48,200	Beth St B	57⅝	53½	56½
17,900	Cent Lea	30⅜	28¼	28⅝
19,300	Chandler	49⅛	46⅝	47⅜
32,100	C, R I & Pac	35	33¼	33⅝
21,500	Corn Prod	76	73¼	74¼
40,200	Cosden	27½	25½	26⅜
62,800	Crucible	65¼	61	62½
8,000	Cub Am Su	14¼	12½	13*
8,700	Cuba Cane	8⅞	7⅞	8½
18,200	Cuba Cane pfd	22½	19¼	20
6,600	Del L & W	107½	101½	106½
41,700	End John	67	63	65¼
39,100	Fam Play	60	*56¼	*56½
155,600	Gen Asphalt	54⅝	50½	51⅝
10,100	Gen Elec	127⅜	125	126¼
25,100	Gen Motor	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
25,300	Gt Nor pfd	78	75¼	76½
5,100	Int Nickel	14½	13⅜	14¼
7,800	Int Harvester	82	77½	80½
34,900	Int Paper	53¼	47	50
89,500	Kelly Spring	44⅜	41⅜	42
6,100	Marine pfd	47¼	44½	45⅞
283,800	Mex Pet	119⅜	113½	115⅝
13,600	Midvale	26½	24⅝	26⅛
11,000	N Y Central	73¼	71	71½
33,400	Nor Pacific	79⅝	76	77½
40,200	Pan Pet A	54⅜	50⅝	52
34,300	Pan Pet B	50⅜	45	49
18,300	Pennsylvania	38⅞	38¼	38⅜
39,600	Penn Seaboard	11⅝	8½	11¼
17,800	Pierce Arrow	13⅝	12	12⅜
886,100	Reading	73	69½	71¼
2,300	Replogle	27	24½	26
31,400	Rep I & S	54⅞	49⅜	53⅛
29,300	Royal Dutch	52	48	48½
16,700	Sears Roebuck	71⅜	67⅝	69½
20,900	Seneca	19¼	17⅞	18¼
52,900	Sinclair	21⅛	19⅜	21⅛
2,900	Sloss Sheffield	39⅜	36½	39
31,880	So Pacific	78⅞	77	77⅜
21,500	Southern Rail	21¾	20¼	21
700	St Oil of Cal	72½	71¾	72
900	St Oil pf NJ	141	136¾	139¾
3,600	S O NJ pfd	107¼	106¾	107⅛
163,900	Studebaker	79⅛	75½	76
42,700	Texas Co	37¼	*35½	*35⅝
6,200	United Fruit	111	107¾	108½
51,800	U S Rubber	50¾	48¼	49¼
132,100	U S Steel	79⅞	77⅜	79⅛
17,000	Utah Copper	51¼	49⅜	*49⅝
39,100	Vanadium	35⅝	32¼	33

*Ex-dividend.

FORD MOTOR SALES INCREASE

DETROIT, Michigan—"Checking up from our several thousand dealers and distributors throughout the country, for the first six business days since reduced Ford prices are in effect, shows an increase in retail sales of 50 per cent," says an official statement of the Ford Motor Company. "We have been operating the plant at the rate of 4000 cars a day or better. Whether the present demand will keep up indefinitely cannot be foretold, but indications are that for some time to come, at least, orders will be materially ahead of production."

AMERICAN TRADING WITH THE FAR EAST

British and Japanese Ships Are Handling Much of the Tonnage From the Pacific Coast That Is Steadily Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — A sharp increase in demands for American products in the markets of the Orient is shown by the August reports of traffic handled by every steamship line operating out of San Francisco to the ports of the Far East. For the first time in a number of years, flour in large quantities is moving from California mills to Yokohama and Hong Kong, 200,000 pounds having been taken out by each of three steamers from San Francisco in August. T. B. Watson, assistant general freight agent of the Admiral Line, which operates freighters between San Francisco and all the large ports of the Orient, said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The number of orders being placed for American manufactured goods by distributors and merchants in the Far East has more than trebled in the past three months. The markets of the Orient have been dormant toward American manufactures for nearly two years. Three months ago buying started to pick up, however, and a steady increase appears in the reports of all the steamship companies operating vessels between those ports and San Francisco. Indications are that by the first of the year cargoes offered will tax the tonnage available in the trans-Pacific services of the coast lines of steamers.

Lower Freight Rates Help

"Wheat, flour and lumber are now the principal shipments leaving here for the Orient. Representatives of all the American lines operating to the Far East are optimistic in their forecasts of revival in virtually all Asiatic markets. The new freight rate of $6 per short ton for wheat and flour, which went into effect July 7, stimulated flour-buying there. The lumber export market, so far as oriental ports are concerned, has entirely recovered from the lassitude in which it found itself in June, and the movement of lumber to the Far East is expected to remain heavy for at least two years. Based on estimates of bookings of cargoes already made, shipping experts predict that the movement of lumber will average about 25,000,000 feet monthly from now until the first of January.

"In addition to shipments of building lumber, an order for 12,000,000 ties for the Chinese railroad has been placed, delivery to commence January 1, 1922. Japan's sudden and unusual activity in the building line, a like movement in the seaboard provinces of China, have been contributing factors in the lumber trade revival. Tie producers in the Pacific Northwest have been greatly heartened by the large order for ties from China, as their market has been at a low level since the railroads of this country stopped buying ties along last February."

Japanese Prices Down

Japanese ships have succeeded in capturing the greater part of the large and increasing grain trade from the Columbia river ports to the Orient, just as British ships, by cutting the charter rate from 65 to 60 shillings, have obtained most of the barley cargoes for ports of the United Kingdom and continental Europe. During August only vessels of Japanese registry were listed to load grain at Portland, a significant evidence of the grip these lines have obtained on the grain cargoes. All the maritime nations of the world sent ships to compete for this tonnage last year, but this year, when the orders from the Orient are more than double last year's trade, the Japanese ships cut their charter rates so low that neither British, French, Dutch, American or even Spanish steamers were able to compete with them. Many Shipping Board vessels are idle on the Pacific coast, but so far their rates have not been cut even to meet the British ships' rate of 60 shillings, far from meeting the Japanese rates of 55 to 58 shillings. Grain shippers have conscientiously tried to get American tonnage, but could not obtain it at rates anywhere approximating those offered by the Japanese ships.

Some American power schooners, steam schooners and motorships have been chartered to handle small cargoes of grain to oriental ports, lumber to China, and lumber to Australia, but these are comparatively unimportant alongside the number of large Japanese steamers which have been chartered for grain shipments, not only to the Orient, but to Australia. Most grain buyers in the United Kingdom specify that the grain is to be carried in British bottoms, and many buyers in continental Europe express a preference for either French or British ships, and these two demands have given the greater part of the trade eastward, via the Panama Canal, to British and French vessels, but the grain handling of the Pacific has gone mainly to the Japanese.

LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

Absence of Competition and Moderate Supplies Results in Comparatively Quiet Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The silver market has been rather quiet, owing to an absence of competition for the moderate supplies forthcoming. Operations on account of China have been slight. Owing to the parity having been about 1½d. below the price of silver, purchases have not been profitable; on the other hand the tone of exchange, and the size of the stocks in China have not encouraged sales, states Samuel Montagu & Co. As the demand for the encashment of notes seems to have somewhat abated, inquiry from that quarter is likely to be less in evidence.

The Indian bazaars have been the most active factor, often posing on the same day as buyers and sellers. Quantities of German silver have been arriving in the United States of America by successive steamers consigned to various banks, some of whom have made arrangements for refining, others not. It is anticipated that the total amount may reach 35,000,000 ounces.

The United States of America has sold with some freedom in this market. The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 29,300,000 ounces in sycee, 25,500,000 dollars and 1900 silver bars. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at about 3s. 7d. the tael, and bar silver per ounce standard at 38d.

NEW REGULATIONS OF GERMAN BOURSE

BERLIN, Germany — The Bourse committee has decided that from October 1 the Bourse shall open half an hour earlier and close half an hour later than at the present time. Dealings in dividend-bearing stocks will be permitted only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. No dealings will be permitted before 11 o'clock in the morning.

Listed stocks will be increased with a view to counteracting wild speculation in unlisted stocks.

"Vorwärts," discussing the financial situation, points out that while Germany's financial position has steadily become worse, the economic situation has materially improved.

ANTI-DUMPING IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—New measures will probably be introduced into the House of Representatives this session placing penalties on goods sold in Australia below the cost of production or which can be imported, because of the position of exchange, below the prices at which similar goods can be profitably manufactured in the Commonwealth.

GERMANS EXTEND FINANCING IN OIL

Operations Include an Understanding With Galician Concern and Also Development in the South American Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The German Oil Company (Deutsche Erdöl Company) pays a dividend of 20 per cent for the last financial year and carries 4,923,129 marks forward. Through the medium of a large shareholder, Baron Liebig zu Reichenberg, the company has arrived at an understanding with a large Galician concern, which is under French control.

A new trust company has been formed under the style of Internationale Petroleum Union under the leadership of the Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft. The new company controls more than 75 per cent of the Deutsche Erdöl Company, whose capital toward the end of last year was increased to 100,000,000 marks, as well as more than 75 per cent of the capital (in the meantime increased to 150,000,000 francs) of the Société des Petroles de Dubrora, Paris, which again controls the majority in the Galician-Carpathian Petroleum Company, formerly Bergheim & McGarvey, and of the Schodnica Company for petroleum industry as well as a number of petroleum refineries and other concerns in West, Central and East Galicia.

Most of the outside shareholders in the Deutsche Erdöl Company have availed themselves of their right to exchange these shares for A shares in the Internationale Petroleum Union, so that at present already 92 per cent of the entire Deutsche Erdöl Company's shares are in the portfolio of the Internationale Petroleum Union. The remaining 8 per cent are principally held by foreigners.

The new trust company has already succeeded in obtaining a firm footing in Argentina, a country only in the early stages of development in this connection, but with particularly promising prospects, by securing a controlling interest in the Astra Company, in that country, and the undertakings which belong to it.

Negotiations are at present pending with a view to securing an interest in other overseas petroleum producing countries, of which further information would be inexpedient at present. The various foreign shares figuring in the balance sheet with 82,000,000 marks refer also to undertakings which now belong to the Internationale Petroleum Union.

DIVIDENDS

Yadkin River Power, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to holders of September 17.

Brier Hill Steel, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Library Bureau, quarterly of 2% on preferred and 1½% on common, payable October 1 to holders of September 20.

Hupp Motor Car, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Island Creek Coal, quarterly of $1.50 on preferred and $2 on common, both payable October 1 to stock of September 23.

H. R. Mallinson Company, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 23.

New River Company, $1.50 per share on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20. This reduces unpaid dividends on preferred to $24 per share.

A Timely Suggestion

We believe that it is an excellent plan to convert securities maturing within one or two years, into long term issues and thus extend present high yield for period of years.

Our Correspondence Department will be pleased to suggest several exchanges.

Lee, Higginson & Co.
44, State Street, Boston, 8
New York Chicago

Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

(With Apologies to Rudyard Kipling)

IF

you are straight and decent and honest, and believe in all that the Stars and Stripes stand for, the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY would like your account, large or small, regardless of race, color, religion or ancestry—but

IF

you are sharp, or crooked, or dishonest, and do not believe in the United States, its government and laws, then no matter how large your account, it is not desired and will not be knowingly accepted by the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

On the basis of absolutely fair treatment to all and the belief that it is our duty to co-operate in every wise movement for the benefit of Boston and New England, our growth has been steady and consistent. We are now conducting a general banking business with main offices at 45 Milk street and branches at 115 Summer street, at Upham's Corner and at Field's Corner, in Dorchester, and at Hyde Park and Roslindale.

We are possessed of no magic by which we can pay larger interest rates than other institutions governed by sound banking principles, but we hope to continue our growth as a result of well rounded service and equal consideration for all.

INTERNATIONAL
TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

By Charles G. Bancroft, President.

Deposits
Sept. 6, 1913, $7,796,550.79
Sept. 6, 1916, 17,743,817.71
Sept. 6, 1919, 23,715,748.54
Sept. 6, 1921, 29,787,730.16

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW LEADERS IN TWO DIVISIONS

Changes Are Noted in the English Association Football League Championship Standings as Result of Saturday's Games

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

First Division

Aston Villa	4	1	2	14	5	9
Middlesbrough	3	3	0	9	5	9
Burnley	4	0	2	12	9	8
Newcastle	4	0	2	11	8	8
Liverpool	3	1	1	8	8	8
Manchester City	3	1	2	8	4	7
Sunderland	3	1	2	12	8	7
Bradford City	2	3	0	11	7	7
Sheffield United	2	3	1	8	6	7
Preston	3	1	2	9	8	7
West Bromwich	2	2	2	8	9	6
Bolton	2	2	2	12	13	6
Oldham	2	2	2	4	6	6
Birmingham	2	1	3	12	11	5
Everton	2	1	3	11	10	5
Tottenham	2	1	3	8	8	5
Blackburn	1	3	2	7	7	5
Chelsea	1	3	2	4	8	5
Huddersfield	1	3	2	8	9	4
Manchester United	1	2	2	4	9	4
Arsenal	1	0	5	4	13	2
Cardiff	0	0	6	3	13	0

Second Division

Leeds	4	2	0	8	2	10
Notts Forest	5	0	1	7	6	10
Barnsley	5	0	1	9	6	10
Notts County	3	2	1	8	3	8
Clapton	3	2	1	6	4	8
Fulham	3	1	2	14	3	7
Derby	3	1	2	10	9	7
Leicester	3	1	2	3	3	7
Stoke	2	2	2	5	3	6
West Ham	3	0	3	6	5	6
South Shields	2	2	2	4	5	6
Bury	1	3	2	8	6	5
Crystal Palace	2	1	3	8	6	5
Coventry	2	1	3	4	7	5
Bradford	1	2	2	5	5	4
Sheffield Wednesday	1	2	3	4	6	4
Port Vale	2	0	4	6	8	4
Wolverhampton	2	0	3	4	9	4
Bristol City	1	2	3	4	10	4
Rotherham	1	2	3	2	7	4
Blackpool	1	1	4	5	9	3
Hull	1	1	4	5	12	3

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Club	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	6	0	0	18	5	12
Albion Rovers	5	2	1	15	6	12
Academicals	4	4	1	13	13	12
Falkirk	3	5	1	11	5	11
Celtic	4	2	0	15	3	10
Clyde	4	2	0	10	4	10
Ayr United	4	1	3	12	7	9
St. Mirren	2	4	1	15	6	8
Partick Thistle	3	2	0	12	9	8
Dundee	3	1	2	7	5	7
Motherwell	3	1	3	10	8	7
Aberdeen	2	3	1	8	7	7
Raith Rovers	2	3	3	12	13	7
Greenock Morton	2	2	3	7	9	6
Airdrieonians	1	4	2	6	11	6
Hibernians	2	2	4	9	14	6
Kilmarnock	2	1	4	7	12	5
Dumbarton	1	2	4	9	15	4
Hearts	0	3	4	6	10	3
Clydebank	1	1	6	3	18	3
Third Lanark	0	2	3	6	13	2
Queens Park	0	1	6	3	20	1

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The leadership in the first and second divisions of the English Association Football League has been changed as the result of games played Saturday, Aston Villa ascending to the head in the premier section and Leeds United displacing Barnsley in division two. The Burnley men, who formerly led in the first division, were defeated in their return match against Newcastle United and sank to third place, the Middlesbrough team, which has not yet had its colors lowered this season, being second with the same number of points as Aston Villa. Bradford City participated in the highest scoring game of the day and succeeded in maintaining its immunity from defeat, while Cardiff City has lost every game in which it has played. Birmingham, Everton andTottenham Hotspur all participated in their first drawn games of the season, the two first-named being in opposition.

The Barnsley team which had won all its games this season was defeated in the second division and a victory over Blackpool enabled Leeds United, another undefeated side, to establish precedence on goal average. Leeds, Barnsley and Notts Forest all have the same number of points. Fulham gained a remarkable win by 6 goals to 0 against Hull City.

Neither the Glasgow Rangers nor Celtic was playing in the Scottish League wherein nine out of the 18 teams engaged scored one goal. The results:

First Division

*Aston Villa 2, Preston 0.
*Birmingham 1, Everton 1.
West Bromwich 3, *Blackburn 2.
*Bradford City 4, Bolton 3.
Sunderland 2, *Huddersfield 1.
*Manchester United 0, Chelsea 0.
*Middlesbrough 0, Tottenham 0.
*Newcastle 2, Burnley 1.
Manchester City 1, *Arsenal 0.
*Liverpool 1, Sheffield United 1.
*Oldham 2, Cardiff 1.

Second Division

*Sheffield Wednesday 0, Notts County 0.
Leeds 2, *Blackpool 1.
Derby 2, *Bristol City 1.
*Bury 2, Bradford 2.
*Clapton 1, Stoke 0.
*Fulham 6, Hull 0.
*Notts Forest 1, Coventry 0.
*Port Vale 2, West Ham 1.
*Rotherham 1, Palace 1.
*South Shields 1, Leicestar 0.
*Wolverhampton 2, Barnsley 0.

Scottish League

Clyde 1, *Hearts 0.
*Motherwell 4, Hibernian 0.
Albion Rovers 1, *Falkirk 0.
*Dundee 1, Ayr 0.
*St. Mirren 1, Raith 1.
Aberdeen 3, *Kilmarnock 2.
*Airdrieonians 1, Academicals 1.
Dumbarton 2, *Clydebank 0.
*Greenock 1, Queens Park 0.

*Home team.

TOURIST TROPHY RACES FOR 1922

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced by the Auto-Cycle Union that the annual tourist trophy races for 1922 will be held, not in the Isle of Man, as is usual and as was at first intended, but on a new road course in the neighborhood of Spa, Belgium. The innovation, which was adopted by the competitions committee of the union in response to an invitation by the Belgian Motorcycling Federation, will certainly assist largely in developing the international character of the races, which, owing to the inaccessibility of the Isle of Man, have been in the past largely confined to British and American machines.

Spa, however, will be within each reach of all European nations which are likely to be represented, and the course selected, which measures some 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) and which has been examined by the secretary of the Auto-Cycle Union, promises to prove as great a test for the competing machines as is the Manx course, while perhaps more suited to modern speed. The Belgian authorities are cooperating with the Auto-Cycle Union in insuring the success of the meeting, which will be held in June next. All the usual conditions which prevailed in past races will be maintained, and the two main classes 500 c. c. and 350 c. c. will be run, while special and more intensive facilities for recognition and awards will be granted the entrants of 250 c. c. or "flyweight" machines. The first tourist trophy race was held in the Isle of Man in 1907, and next year will be the first time in the history of the event that venue outside England has been chosen.

MRS. MALLORY WINS TWO MORE TITLES

Captures Singles and Doubles Honors of Women's Middle Atlantic States Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, United States woman's national tennis champion, picked up two more titles Saturday, when she added the middle Atlantic states singles and doubles crowns to her collection by defeating Miss Edith Sigourney of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, Massachusetts, in the final round, played at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and then, paired with her opponent, defeated Miss M. K. Browne and Mrs. Louise Williams of California in the doubles.

Mrs. Mallory won by 6—0, 6—3, and was never hard pressed at any time, Miss Sigourney getting only 11 points in the first set, but two games going to deuce, and fairly bewildering her opponent by the speed and power of her attack.

With the first frame safely tucked away, Mrs. Mallory did some experimenting in the second frame, trying all kinds of freak shots and even coming to the net at times, something she never does during the critical moments of a match. The point score follows:

First Set

Mrs. Mallory ..... 4 4 5 4 4 6—27—6
Miss Sigourney ..... 1 2 3 0 1 4—11—0

Second Set

Mrs. Mallory ..... 4 1 4 4 4 4 4 7 8—40—6
Miss Sigourney... 6 4 0 0 6 1 2 5 6—30—3

Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney won the doubles title by playing away at Mrs. Williams' backhand and keeping Miss Browne out of play as much as possible. These tactics gave them the first set, 6—3, and though the national champions rallied in the second, they could not quite pull out the victory and the frame and the match went to Mrs. Mallory and her Boston partner. The point score follows:

First Set

Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney—
0 2 4 4 4 4 4 5 6 —32—6
Miss Browne and Mrs. Williams—
4 4 2 2 1 2 6 3 4—28—3

Second Set

Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney—
4 4 2 6 2 4 5 1 4 4—36—6
Miss Browne and Mrs. Williams—
2 6 4 4 4 2 3 4 1 —30—4

The summary:

WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, 6—0, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Miss Edith Sigourney defeated Miss M. K. Browne and Mrs. Louise Williams, 6—3, 6—4.

HIGHLANDERS GAIN FIRST PLACE AGAIN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	89	52	.631
Cleveland	89	53	.627
St. Louis	73	70	.511
Washington	70	71	.497
Boston	67	70	.493
Detroit	70	75	.483
Chicago	58	82	.414
Philadelphia	47	90	.343

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 6, Chicago 3 (second game postponed)
Cleveland 8, Washington 4
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3 (second game postponed)
St. Louis at New York (postponed)

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 4, Detroit 3
Washington 4, Cleveland 1
GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston (two games)
St. Louis at Philadelphia

NEW YORK DEFEATS DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	x—	4	11	0
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	12	2

Batteries—Hoyt and Schang; Leonard, Middleton and Bassler. Umpires—Chill, Nallin and Wilson.

CLEVELAND DROPS BACK AGAIN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	x—	4	7	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	4	1

Batteries—Johnson and Picinich; Coveleskie and O'Neill. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

R. E. KNEPPER LEADS FIELD AT ST. LOUIS

Princeton Golfer Turns in Score of 70 on First Day of United States Golf Association Championship Tourney—132 Enter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa, a Princeton University junior, led the field of 132 golf players from every section of the United States and from Canada, Scotland, and England, who played in the first half of the United States Golf Association championship tournament at the St. Louis Country Club Saturday. Knepper turned in a score of 70, which is two strokes under par.

The holders of the 64 lowest scores remain in the medal competition and will play 18 holes more in today's qualifying competition. The 32 lowest cards in this play will be retained for match endeavor.

There were a number of features to Saturday's activities at the Country Club besides Knepper's brilliant score. Another western player, this one from the Pacific Club, pressed the Iowa player for medalist honors. He was Robert Stein, a Seattle (Washington) entrant, who turned in a par 72. Charles Evans, Jr., the present titleholder, shared the 73 distinction with T. D. Armour of Scotland, R. A. Gardner of Chicago, Illinois, a former champion, and R. T. Jones, Jr. from Atlanta, Georgia.

W. I. Hunter, Deal, England, who startled Albion by winning the amateur championship this year, scored a 79, but it was not a very impressive one. It was the kind of 79 which might have been a half-dozen strokes higher, had the play not been recurrently saved by brilliant recovery shots.

Hunter in his first American competitive play failed to show consistent golf. He and Armour will have to carry the battle for Great Britain, as all of the other overseas entrants fell on the first day's qualifying efforts. W. R. McKay, the Scottish champion, required 90 strokes; Frank Thompson, Canadian title holder, turned in an 87; B. Wilson, Victoria, British Columbia, had an 89, and Raymond Swift of Scotland took 87.

Inasmuch as an 83 was required for entrance into today's medal round, these British golfers were far out of the chosen 64. Another star who was crowded out of the successful flight was S. D. Herron of Pittsburgh, a former national victor. Herron had an 84, and it was due to a 6 on the final hole that he failed to remain in the play.

Until almost the last player had left the eighteenth green, there were 14 anxious players who expected to remain in the tournament. The rules of the tournament provide that the 64 low scores and all ties at that score would be admitted into today's competition. With almost all players returned, it seemed as if one 84 would qualify, and that meant that all 14 of the 84 cards would be eligible. At this period L. F. Bunning of the Edgewood Country Club, La Grange, Illinois, turned in a 78, which put the 14 out of play.

Concerning Knepper's card, he was 2 under par on the outward journey and had even figures on the return. His score included six "birdies" and nine pars. This equals the country club record for amateur play over the tournament tees. Armour, the Scottish entrant, made a 69 earlier in the week, but while playing from the short tees. Stein's 72 included a 6, which he made on the eighth hole, and it was this that prevented him from breaking par. The cards of those who qualified follow:

R. E. Knepper, Sioux City	34	36	70
Robert Stein, Seattle	37	35	72
Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater	36	37	73
R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale	37	36	73
R. T. Jones, Atlanta	34	39	73
T. D. Armour, Scotland	37	36	73
M. R. Marston, Merion	38	36	74
H. C. Egan, Waverly	35	39	74
Francis Ouimet, Woodland	36	39	75
J. P. Guilford, Woodland	36	39	75
Edward Held, Forest Park	38	38	76
J. A. Gammons, Wannamoisett	37	39	76
Rudolph Wilhelm, Waverly	38	38	76
J. W. Sweetser, Siwanoy	39	38	77
J. M. Wells, Wheeling	35	42	77
George Von Elm, Salt Lake	47	40	77
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul	38	40	78
L. F. Bunning, Edgewood	37	41	78
H. K. B. Davis, Engineers	35	43	78
O. F. Welling, Waverly	38	40	78
Clark Speirs, Englewood	40	39	79
J. C. Stuttle, Melburn	43	36	79
E. H. Dankard, Midlothian	34	45	70
R. E. Buckeukamp, Mid. Valley	37	42	79
J. C. Anderson, Siwonay	36	43	79
W. I. Hunter, England	39	40	79
H. B. Heyburn, Louisville	40	39	79
L. Tachau, Anuubon, Louisville	41	39	80
J. H. Douglas Pr., Old Elm	35	45	80
J. S. Manion, Midland Valley	40	40	80
Howard Lee, Lochmoor	40	40	80
Louis Jacoby, Dallas	38	42	80
Albert Sechel, Riverside	38	42	80
Harry Potter, St. Louis	39	41	80
Dewey Weber, Edgewood	40	40	80
Richard Hickey, Atlanta	41	40	81
Russell Smith, Waverly	42	39	81
Charlesy Redley, Atlanta	39	42	81
Densmore Shute, Westmoreland	38	43	81
I. J. Osbun, Birmingham	39	42	81
W. H. Gardner, Buffalo	39	42	81
H. R. Wenzler, Col. Memphis	42	39	81
D. W. Balch, Cincinnati	42	39	81
Howard Walton, Champaign	38	43	81
C. L. Wolff, St. Louis	39	42	81
R. M. Lewis, Greenwich	42	39	81
C. L. Dexter Jr., Dallas	42	39	81
A. D. Anderson, Normandie	38	43	81
P. S. Bush, St. Louis	39	42	81
George Hackl, Midlothian	40	42	82
L. M. Watts, St. Louis	41	41	82
J. W. Herron, Portage, Akron	39	43	82
Lee Stein, Seattle	39	43	82
T. B. Cochran, Wichita Falls	38	45	83
T. W. Hunter, Detroit	37	46	83
I. W. Simpson, Indianapolis	41	42	83
J. A. Mudd Jr., Bev., Chicago	40	43	83
Frank Lynch, Forest Park	41	42	83
A. P. Boyd, Chattanooga	39	44	83
Alex Calder, Cherry Valley	41	42	83
L. L. Bredin, Detroit	40	43	83
A. R. McGreery, St. Louis	40	43	83
R. E. Lord, Algonquin	43	40	83
G. M. Staudifer, Waverly	38	45	83

FENWAY PARK
Today At 3:15
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1680

BOSTON BRAVES DROP TWO GAMES TO REDS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	90	54	.625
Pittsburgh	84	57	.596
St. Louis	81	62	.566
Boston	76	67	.532
Brooklyn	70	72	.493
Cincinnati	66	77	.462
Chicago	57	86	.398
Philadelphia	48	97	.331

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 6, Pittsburgh 1
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 6
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 5
Boston at Cincinnati (postponed)

RESULTS SUNDAY

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 4
Cincinnati 6, Boston 3
Cincinnati 10, Boston 3
Chicago 1, Brooklyn 0
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 1

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati
New York at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Chicago
Philadelphia at St. Louis

BRAVES LOSE TWO GAMES

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	x—	6	12	3
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—	3	8	4

Batteries—Markle and Wingo; Watson, Morgan, Oeschger and O'Neil. Umpires—Moran and Holmes.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	x—	10	17	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—	3	10	1

Batteries—Luque and Hargrave; Fillingim, Braxton, Morgan and Gowdy. Umpires—Moran, Holmes and Rigler.

CUBS TAKE TWO GAMES

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x—	1	5	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries — Cheeves and O'Farrell; Grimes and Miller. Umpires—Brennan and Hart.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	x—	5	8	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	6	3

Batteries — Freeman and Killifer; Reuther, Miljus and Krueger. Umpires—Hart and Brennan.

ST. LOUIS TAKES GAME, 6 TO 4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	x—	6	11	2
Philadelphia	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	9	1

Batteries—Pertica, Pfeffer and Ainsmith; Ring, Smith and Henline. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

UNITED STATES OPEN POLO TOURNEY TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The match scheduled between the Meadowbrook Club, international polo champions, and Rockaway Club for the United States national senior championship at Bala last Saturday was postponed until next Saturday.

The United States national open championship tournament will open today with the army first team of Washington meeting the Philadelphia Country Club.

INFANTRY TEAM WINS

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—The United States Infantry team won the Rumanian A. F. F. trophy match in a 15-shot contest at 200 yards offhand and 600-yard prone, slow fire, Saturday. The United States Marine Corps team won the national team match for automatic pistols, with the infantry team second. Gunnery Sergeant Thomas of the marine corps won the national individual pistol match with 282 out of a possible 300.

SCOTTISH BOWLING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—James Brown Jr. of Hamilton won the single-handed bowls championship of Scotland recently, this event being decided, with the rink championship, at Glasgow. Brown's opponent in the final round was W. Blackwood of New Cumnock, Ayrshire, who, after a good match, was defeated by 21 shots to 18. Both Brown and Blackwood are former title holders. In the rink championship, Half Way and District, a Lanarkshire club, proved successful, defeating, in the final, Queen's Park, Glasgow, by 20 shots to 14.

DR. HAWK TAKES VETERANS TITLE

W. T. Tilden 2d and W. F. Johnson Will Play New Match for United States Singles Honors at Philadelphia Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — W. T. Tilden 2d, world's and United States national tennis champion, and W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia were tied at eight games in the first set when rain broke up the national singles final round at the Germantown Cricket Club on Saturday.

After a delay of more than an hour it was decided to start a new match this afternoon. This was mutually agreed upon by both finalists and Referee A. J. Gibney of New York and approved by J. S. Myrick, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

In the hectic 16-game tie, which was played in the presence of almost 10,000 spectators, Johnson played equally as well as Tilden. Johnson's noted chop strokes gave Tilden considerable trouble, the balls not bounding much on the wet grass. Tilden's cannonball service was all that prevented him from losing the set.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, was among the thousands who watched the start of the match.

Champion Tilden started service and took the first game mainly through his better baseline defense and two smashes near the net.

Johnson fooled Tilden with a placement which aided him in tying the games. Tilden immediately jumped into the lead on his own service, two cross-court placements being spectacular. The Cynwyd star drew applause from the crowd when he tied the score again at 2-all, Tilden netting twice on well-placed chop strokes by Johnson. Then Johnson broke through Tilden's service to gain the fifth game and lead, 3—2. Immediately the champion broke through Johnson with a game that tied it up again, Tilden's back-hand drives keeping Johnson running up and down the base line. Tilden made his own service good to win the seventh game, Johnson driving out of bounds several times.

Johnson rallied in the eighth game and with chop strokes that had the champion exerting himself to the limit evened the score. Three service aces helped Tilden win the ninth game, which see-sawed back and forth at deuce three times. Allowing Tilden but one point, Johnson took the tenth game and again tied it up. The Cynwyd player used rare judgment in his playing. A love game gave Tilden a 6—5 edge.

Johnson showed that he knew something about Tilden's style by winning the twelfth game and placed the figures at 6-all again. With this service Tilden lost no time in taking the lead, a service ace coming early in the game. Johnson gave the crowd a thrill by taking a love game from the titleholder, which tied the score at 7-all.

Although Tilden was serving, Johnson took the fifteenth game by a series of marvelous gets and cross-court shots. Tilden was outplayed in this game. With Johnson needing but set point, Tilden started a rally that took him even in the set, the games being 8-all when Referee Black announced that play would stop. The point score follows:

Tilden ..... 524 124 413 041 402 5—47—8
Johnson ..... 342 442 146 404 244 3—51—8

The United States national veterans' championship title came to Philadelphia when Dr. P. B. Hawk of the Cynwyd Club defeated Dr. W. T. Stephens of Pittsburgh in the final round in straight sets, 6—1, 6—0. Dr. Hawk, runner up in the Middle Atlantic states singles championship and recent winner of the title in the Eaglesmere tournament, made short work of the western Pennsylvanian. All through the veterans' tourney Dr. Hawk showed his superiority over the entire field. He played in four matches, winning eight sets, six of which were by love scores. He dropped but two games during the entire tourney. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERANS LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Dr. P. B. Hawk defeated Dr. W. T. Stephens, 6—1, 6—0.

MISS BLEIBTREY AGAIN A WINNER

Captures the Aquatic Pentathlon From Field of 11 Other Contestants by Margin of 2 Points

AQUATIC PENTATHLON STANDING

	Points
Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey	13
Miss Helen Wainwright	15
Miss Elizabeth Becker	17.5
Miss Charlotte Boyle	18
Miss Aileen Riggin	18.5
Miss Ethel Baker	33
Miss Alice Lord	35.5
Miss Kathryn Brown	43
Miss Helen Briscoe	48
Miss Margaret O'Neal	52
Miss Marion Goebel	54

NEW YORK, New York—By a margin of 2 points Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey of the New York Women's Swimming Association captured the aquatic pentathlon for women here Saturday from a field of 11 other contestants. This event is unofficially recognized as the all-round woman's swimming championship of the United States. Miss Helen Wainwright of the same club was second and Miss Elizabeth Becker of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde was third.

Five events made up the program. Miss Bleibtrey finished first in three of them, was second in another but failed to place in the fancy diving. Miss Charlotte Boyle, who finished fourth, was second in three events, while Miss Wainwright was first in one event and third in three others. The competition proved to be very interesting and close, as less than five points separated the first six finishers. The summary:

100-Yard Swim, Free Style—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York W. S. A.; Miss Charlotte Boyle, New York W. S. A., second; Miss Helen Wainwright, New York W. S. A., third. Time—1m. 6⅕s.

50-Yard Swim, Backstroke—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York W. S. A.; Miss Charlotte Boyle, New York W. S. A., second; Miss Helen Wainwright, New York W. S. A., third. Time—39⅕s.

50-Yard Swim, Breast Stroke—Won by Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia; Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York W. S. A., second; Miss Aileen Riggen, New York W. S. A., third. Time—44⅖s.

50-Yard Rescue Race—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York W. S. A.; Miss Charlotte Boyle, New York W. S. A., second; Miss Helen Wainwright, New York W. S. A., third. Time—46⅕s.

Fancy Diving Contest—Won by Miss Helen Wainwright, New York W. S. A., with 68.38 points; Miss Aileen Riggin, New York W. S. A., 65.19 points, second; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia, 64.82 points, third.

CONDON SENIOR CHAMPION

RYE, New York—Martin Condon of Memphis, Tennessee, won the seventeenth annual tournament of the Senior Golfers Association here Friday when he turned in a total score of 161 for 36 holes of play. Condon was playing in Class B. His victory came as a great surprise, for he was the last of the golfers to finish.

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SONNICA WINS CAPE MAY TROPHY

Defeats the Vagrant by a Wide Margin in Sailing Race Over Course Measuring 214 Miles

NEW YORK, New York—Sonnica, a schooner yacht owned by H. S. Shonnard of the New York Yacht Club, is the new holder of the Cape May Challenge Cup as the result of her victory over the Vagrant, a schooner owned by H. S. Vanderbilt, vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club, in their race over a course of 214 miles Saturday. Sonnica won by 38m. 14s.

The two yachts started out on the contest Friday morning, the Sonnica going over the starting line off Ambrose Channel Lightship at 11:15:48 and the Vagrant at 11:19:00. A light northeast wind was blowing at the start and it held until nearly midnight, giving the two yachts a broad reach almost to Five-Fathom Lightship off Cape May. The breeze then hauled into the southeast and freshened considerably. It sayed in that quarter until Saturday morning, when it hauled into the south, which gave the schooners a run up the coast. Rounding the Five-Fathom Lightship, the Sonnica was leading by nearly 15 minutes. The winner's time for the course was 24h. 26m. 27s., and the loser's 25h. 4m. 41s.

The Cape May Challenge Cup is one of the famous yachting trophies of the world. It was given by James Gordon Bennett in 1872. It cannot be raced for again this year as the season in which it can be contested for will soon expire. It has been won by many famous yachts in the 50 years it has been up for competition, among the winners being the Britannia when she was owned by King Edward VII. The summary:

	Start. (Friday)	Finish. (Saturday)
Sonnica	11:15:48	11:42:35
Vagrant	11:19:00	12:23:41

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A LITTLE JOURNEY

Through the Wallace Collection

Continuing my visits to London Museums, curious as to the effect upon them of the reconstruction period that has matured since the Armistice, I came to the Wallace Collection in Iesdy Manchester Square. I never look at this palatial building without thinking of Thackeray, for Hertford House, where the Wallace Collection is enshrined, was Gaunt House, and the third Marquess of Hertford, one of this rich, art-loving family, was the model for the Marquess of Steyne in "Vanity Fair."

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the British nation by Lady Wallace and was opened to the public in 1900. Nothing can be added to the collection, so it remains a monument of the taste and connoisseurship of the Marquesses of Hertford, and Sir Richard Wallace, to whom the treasures descended. Hertford House has been converted into a Museum: it is now being cleaned and renovated after the War muddle, and although the Great Gallery is not yet opened, many of the masterpieces in painting are shown, in a temporary environment, that gives a new look to old favorites.

A visitor to the Wallace Collection should determine beforehand what he is going to study, or look at. There is so much to see, so many wonderful things in armor, furniture, Limoges enamel, Sèvres china, miniatures, and other objects of art, that the visitor may become first bewildered, and then satiated; and, let me whisper it, the taste of these grandees was splendid, but not austere. But how is the average visitor, who is not intimately acquainted with this collection, which has spoiled the climes, to know what to enjoy, say, in an hour and a half. I could make out the itinerary of half a dozen little journeys through the Wallace Collection. For the present let one suffice. Let the visitor concentrate on two great masterpieces, and on two lesser masterpieces. Each of these pictures entirely represents the artists. They do not express the sum total of their work, but they are so characteristic, and so beautiful and compelling, that if all their other pictures were lost these four would stand out as representative of these four artists at their best.

The two great masterpieces are: "The Lady With a Fan," by Velásquez, and "Mrs. Robinson as 'Perdita,'" by Gainsborough. The two lesser masterpieces are: "The Fair-Haired Child," also called "Portrait of a Boy as Pierrot," by Fragonard, and "A Sea Piece," by Bonington.

"The Lady With a Fan," by Velásquez, is one of the quietest of portraits. She is not lovely: the artist has not made the slightest effort to make her anything more than what she is—a Spanish Lady, quiet and dignified, holding a fan in her right hand, while the fingers of her other hand are bent back touching her corsage. She wears a mantilla which hides her dark hair, and falls below her shoulders. It is a half-length portrait: the canvas is cut off above her knees. Yet this simple canvas is adjudged one of the world's masterpieces. In the temporary gallery at Hertford House, where she now hangs, a long whity-yellow room, containing great works by Rembrandt, Hals, Watteau, Reynolds, Gainsborough, this "Lady With a Fan" stands out, compelling attention and admiration. The drawing and painting of the gloved hand of this flawless portrait is wonderful, and the full, watchful eyes look as if they had been willed rather than painted upon the canvas. There is no sign of effort, no attempt to attract, or to draw notice. It was done before the era of exhibitions when an artist was able to paint just as he saw, without competitive anxiety, or fear that his work, unless unusual and clamorous, might be overlooked. Think of a portrait, or a portrait group by the great modern Spanish artist, Zuloaga. How showy his work seems beside the calm and confident reticence of Velásquez.

This is one of the very few portraits by Velásquez of a lady beyond the select circle of the Spanish Court. It has been suggested, but without confirmation, that she may be Francisca, daughter of Velásquez, who married Juan del Mazo, a competent craftsman. He studied the work of his father-in-law so industriously, that many pictures by del Mazo have been ascribed to Velásquez. The higher criticism has now smoothed things out, quite simply. A picture that is perfect is given to Velásquez—everything else to his son-in-law. After studying "The Lady With a Fan," marveling at and enjoying the wonder of it, obtain permission, if you can, to see the study for this picture in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire. It is called "The Lady in the Mantilla." One misguided critic has given it to del Mazo. Tut! tut! Mazo never gave that air of finality, or that mastery in design and expression.

Velásquez and Gainsborough! What a contrast! A Puritan is not farther from a Pierrot, or Lady Jane Grey from Perdita. We take each of these great men for what he was, and are grateful exceedingly to them. Facing the Velásquez at the Wallace Gallery is Gainsborough's "Mrs. Robinson as 'Perdita.'" This is Gainsborough in his lightest, most fairy-like, and most exquisite mood, when his brush followed the music in his nature. And what a subject he had in this exquisite creature who, in 1776, when she appeared as Juliet, had the town at her feet, and three years later as Perdita enslaved the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted her, too, but he had not Gainsborough's feathery, elusive touch. Northcote was right in saying, "Reynolds never succeeded with Mrs. Robinson." Romney did better. There is charm in his half-length of Mrs. Robinson in a mob-cap, her hands in a muff, and her bright eyes looking slantingly at the world; and there is seriousness in them, too, as becomes a lady who wrote novels, poems and plays, and edited verse for the Morning Post.

Gainsborough cared for none of these things. He came, he saw, he painted—painted her in one of those adorable, impossible scenes that the eighteenth century loved—a glade in a forest, a mossy bank under a spreading tree, an opening to the left with dancing clouds in the quiet sky; and on the mossy bank he sat Perdita in the most diaphanous of dresses, her little feet in the tiniest of shoes, and her hair attired in a way that the slightest of zephyrs would disarrange; but there is no wind, no rain, no storming in the pictures where the ladies of Gainsborough sit. Her big dog is by her side, sitting quietly as dogs do in pictures, and there was Gainsborough, humming a tune and painting a masterpiece because all before him was beauty and grace and daintiness. This portrait is essential Gainsborough.

And yet if I were invited to select, for my own enjoyment, one picture from the Wallace Collection, I should choose "The Fair-Haired Child," by Fragonard. I do not for a moment suggest that it is in the same class as the Velásquez or the Gainsborough. It is an intimate, a companionable picture, and I know no passages of paint that give me so much pleasure as the red and blue flowers clasped by this adorable child to his little body, clothed in a Pierrot dress too large for him. The paint brushed in, trickled on is like music. It flows rhythmically, making sudden turns and twists: it laughs, it is gay as a child, gamboling, and the whole picture has an astonishing air of freshness and gayety. I am not enamored of some of Fragonard's large pictures, for in them he seems to set himself an important task, and to be conscious of its importance. But his smaller choses vues are sheer delight, such as "The Happy Mother," "The Schoolmistress," about the size of a handkerchief, so frolicsome, so impishly serious, and this fair-haired child in a Pierrot's dress, the eternal child living in the make-believe world, eternally young, eternally happy. Not without reason did the De Goncourt brothers call Watteau and Fragonard the two French poet-painters of the eighteenth century.

I add to them an Englishman—Richard Parkes Bonington, (1801-28). He, too, was a poet-painter. Born near Nottingham he went early to France and absorbed the French teaching and aims. There is this to be said about Bonington: Everything he did in his short career has a look of intelligence and liveliness that makes a picture by him in a gallery an event. Like Fragonard he has gayety, élan. The many times I have been to the Wallace Collection I have always paused, and always shall before "A Sea Piece" by Bonington. It is but 21 inches by 32, but it holds all the freshness, crispness and sparkle of the sea. I stand before it and wonder that he should have this power to show in paint—continuing life, ever new, ever fresh. A few artists, even among the lesser men, have it, and the chief of them are Fragonard and Bonington.

So ends my little journey through the Wallace Collection. There are others. I have given the one of my choice.

Q. R.

"Mrs. Robinson as Perdita," by Gainsborough: In the Wallace Collection, London

SPANISH ART EPITOMIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When vexed with modern pictures, calm yourself among the old masters. Specifically: if the French impressionists at the Metropolitan and elsewhere get you nowhere except into a controversy, why not turn away and give one of these bright mornings or golden afternoons to the museum gallery of the Hispanic Society, on its romantic crag overlooking the Hudson at Broadway and 157th street. Here Spanish art is epitomized. Lewis Hind, the eminent English art critic, has declared that the treasures so regally installed here seem to recreate Spain with a force more vivid than is produced by the Spanish masters adorning the galleries of London and Vienna; and most of us, after a visit under favorable circumstances, will agree with him. Moreover the splendid story of Spanish painting from Velasquez and El Greco to Zuloaga and Sorolla, is brought in unbroken sequence to date.

The rich warm shade of the terra cotta "patio" interior is flooded with light from the glass roof, falling upon glittering Moorish plaques and tiles and Roman mosaics and ancient armorial bearings, and flooding a grand gallery that makes the circuit of four walls all covered with Spanish pictures, beginning with the earliest primitives, in grandiose array. Velásquez's full-length "Count-Duke of Olivares," Prime Minister to King Philip IV, dominates the scene. Facing Velásquez are El Griego, the fervid mystic of old Toledo, with a "Saint Jerome" as somber-deep as Rembrandt, and "Jesus in the House of Simon," a painting imbued with strange, quivering intensity; Ribera (Spagnoletto) the robust, and Murillo the suave. Close at hand are the "Carthusian Monk" of Zurbaran, with its massive modeling of grays and whites; and Goya, sometimes dubiously labeled "the last great painter of the old Spanish school."

Only a hundred years distant from our day in time, Goya seems not a minute behind in technique! So one is often tempted to exclaim—though not always, for he is morose, stubborn, mercurial, uneven. His "Duchess of Alba," here, is a brilliant yet shallow complex of contradictions. It arouses quick admiration, which it fails to hold. It is the sort of painting that leaves you cold, despite its many outward attributes of attraction.

This grand duchess, lustrous-eyed and olive-skinned, with black lace mantilla and sash of red and gold, is panoplied and posed as for conquest. With her slender right hand, laden with rings, she points to the artist's signature, traced in the ground at her feet—which are incased in white satin slippers with high "Louis" heels and pointed toes very like the 1921-22 model. Altogether a gay and dainty presentment of the lady, so far as it goes but a figure that is detached, unsupported, isolated, "in the air." This last, it is literally, being placed in the open, against a neutral gray sky, with a low-horizoned landscape background indicated in a sketchy manner that is depressingly shabby. What was started to be a bravura picture stops short with the completion of the figure, and so the whole misses fire. Goya redeems himself somewhat in the soldierly "General Foraster," close by. Best of all, as an untrammeled expression of the many-sided Goya, is the animated oil sketch of a military action, for the pictorial record of "Scenes of May 3, 1808," an historical episode also celebrated by Byron in "Childe Harold." This canvas, if hung anonymously in a modern show on Fifth Avenue, might attract attention on its distinguished merits of bold technical handling, but otherwise would not appear incongruous.

The truth is, that the splendid continuity and succession of Spanish painting remains unbroken. We need be in no hurry about saluting "the last of the old school," for that school keeps unremittingly today. The tradition not only of Goya, but of Velasquez and of El Greco as well, are carried on by Zuloaga and Sorolla today. That is the inspiring lesson absorbed at the Hispanic Museum. Sorolla, as we shall see, is superbly represented there in the portraits of the King and Queen of Spain, and of the modern Spanish writers and dramatists—Echegaray, Perez Galdos, Ibáñez, and others—specially commissioned for this institution, which was the scene of the artist's triumphant first American exhibition, under the liberal patronage of Archer Huntington. Zuloaga we can find at the Metropolitan and in Brooklyn, and in Boston. He is the artistic heir of Goya, with his smoldering passion and fire of color, and especially in that shade of abstraction and morbidezza which came originally from El Greco. Zuloaga's "Soul of Toledo," with its portrait figure of Maurice Barrés musing before a dream-like view of the storied city on its wonderful site, is one of many things that prove his kinship to the great line of the past.

Velásquez remains an unfading marvel and delight. We contemplate the calm, clear atmospheric values of the "Olivares," the flower-like freshness of the "Child's Head"—an unaffected, improvised portrait of the artist's little granddaughter—and the vital flesh tones contrasted with red texture of silk and brocade in the portrait of Cardinal Pamfili, and think of what they said in Rome when Velásquez was there painting his "Pope Innocent X": "All else seems painting, this alone truth."

Such masters stand alone. Nevertheless, as a modern painter who has been all his life a reverent student and follower of Velásquez, Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida has not failed to put forth some certain works that are distinctly in the grand manner of the ages, whether seventeenth century or twentieth.

THE PREHISTORIC EXHIBITION IN MADRID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Nothing of such a special kind could possibly have been more successful than the exhibition promoted by the Society of Friends of Art, and being held in Madrid at the present time, of the specimens of prehistoric art that have been found chiefly on the walls of caves in Spain in recent times, these being the best specimens of their kind so far discovered. Forty years ago some wonderful cave paintings representing this prehistoric art as a vastly more skillful and curious thing than had ever been suspected, were discovered at Altamira in the north of the country. These have led to further investigations and discoveries, and a large number of treatises have already been written upon them.

Interest is by no means confined to the Spaniards, as it obviously should not be. Books have been written in French upon this prehistoric art, as revealed in Spain, and people of all nations have been visiting this first exhibition of prehistoric art to be held anywhere. The figures as discovered on the walls of the caves have been well and carefully reproduced. They represent horses, women—of whom it is remarked that they are wearing short skirts in quite the modern fashion—wild animals of the period including small stags which were found in the east of Spain, and boars and bison in the north, hunting scenes, fishes, and many other things. And while all these pictures, if one may so call them, were made far back in the prehistoric days, a considerable lapse of time lies between the execution of some of them. Far from these works being all of a few generations, as some quite readily assume, more than a thousand years separates the periods of some of the drawings, and this makes the exhibition all the more remarkable and interesting. More discoveries of the kind have recently been made in the south of Spain, and evidently this is only the first of the series of deeply interesting and instructive exhibitions, representing the beginning of art.

The organizers of the exhibition have arranged for a number of lectures to be given upon the exhibits. One of these was by Professor Obermaier. He told of the appearance and conditions of life of the most ancient inhabitants of Spain, who were, for the most part, hunters of the hippopotamus, of the rhinoceros and of the old giant elephants of some five meters in height. It is worthy of mention that settlements of these nomads existed on the outskirts of what is now Madrid, on the hill of San Isidro and in other parts of the valley of the Manzanares.

A subsequent lecture by Professor Obermaier on "The Fossil Art of the Cantabrian region" was an illuminating study of the art tendencies of the earliest peoples. He stated that specimens of wall art, that is to say of pictures made on walls or to be hung on walls, the place where pictures are mostly to be found in our own times, had, so far as this prehistoric art is considered, been found exclusively in the Iberian peninsula and in the south of France. From a close examination that had been made of all this pictorial material, it had been discovered that there had existed two provinces of art, which were very different from each other, these being the Cantabro-French and the Eastern Spanish.

Speaking of the first, Professor Obermaier remarked that this zone of prehistoric art was characterized by numerous drawings of animals in a naturalistic style, which were generally produced on a grand scale. They portrayed elephants, rhinoceroses, cave bears, reindeer, bison and other animals. He wished particularly to make it understood that the characteristics of this Cantabrian art were a profound sense of beauty and its graphic expression. It had to be admitted, however, that these works did not serve to ends that were chiefly artistic or merely decorative. This art must rather be attributed to a religio-supernatural sense, and the caves containing the pictures must be regarded as secret places of primitive culture.

LIVERPOOL

Origin of Its Art School

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

We have seen in previous articles on this page how the Glasgow and Norwich schools of painting came to have their being. And while remembering that to Norwich belongs the honor of creating the first art school in England, we are reminded that the credit for the first academy in the provinces is due to Liverpool. In 1769, the year after the founding of the Royal Academy in London, an art institution with similar aims was founded in Liverpool under the presidency of P. P. Burdett, the distinguished engraver. The beginnings were modest, the institution beginning bravely on £8 18s. 3d., the accounts and proceedings being still preserved. It came to an end after one brief year of existence, to be revived again two years later under the name of "The Society of Artists in Liverpool."

William Roscoe was the pillar of the new society. This remarkable genius devoted himself to the encouragement of the arts at a time when they were stagnant, and was largely responsible for the wider re-awakening of popular interest in them by his famous lives of Leo X and Lorenzo de' Medici. Under his guidance the society gave lectures and started the first circulating library in England. But the following year, 1774, it held the first provincial exhibition of pictures by local artists. The catalogue of this exhibition is amusing to us today and the descriptions give us an idea to what depths the art of painting had sunk. For instance:

> No. 29. A frame with seven gentlemen's and one lady's portrait, in miniature; three landscapes; a figure with an Urn; and a head of the Marquis of Granby in human hair.

Many other items are equally absurd to us. But the seriousness of it all in its day is almost grim. And we are to be thankful it was so. The American war, however, turned people's minds from the pursuits of peace and, after two years of life, in 1775 the society came to an end, the great Roscoe hanging on to the fragments, piecing them together again in 1783 when peace again induced the launching forth of the "Society for Promoting Arts in Liverpool."

In the foreword of the prospectus can be seen the origin of arts and crafts movements in this country. The promoters considered they were providing "a national and liberal amusement for those few hours of leisure which an active and mercantile place affords its inhabitants."

In the following year, 1784, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Paul Sandby, Angelica Kauffman, and other London artists exhibited, to evident satisfaction of Liverpoolians. Sir Joshua was the president of the Royal Academy, a tactful man, for he sent a portrait of a local hero. After this we hear little of the Society and in 1794 it was practically extinct. Yet again, however, artists determined to institute an annual exhibition of pictures and sculpture, and in 1810 raised a fund for its establishment on the lines of the Royal Academy. It now became known as the Liverpool Academy, was healthy, and exhibited works by B. West, R. A., James Ward, P. de Windt, Varley and others for four years, when things began to move forward with a vengeance. The sum of £20,000 was subscribed to put the finances of the Academy on a firm basis and for the first time the Corporation of Liverpool contributed. It gave £1000. The objects of the Committee formed for the future administration were, in their own words, "to perpetuate for the town of Liverpool an establishment for continuing and extending the acquisitions of early years to the subsequent periods of life, and forming that character of moral and intellectual improvement without which successful industry is only labor misapplied, and riches are of no real use to their possessor."

In 1817 the institute received royal sanction to be known as the Liverpool Royal Institution. But this really meant that the old Academy was merely absorbed by the new institution, until in 1822 it broke away again and in 1830 seems to have taken its fate into its own hands. Finally the diploma pictures came into the possession of the Corporation and but for this fact Liverpool would not be so rich today in the works of its native artists. In 1846 rules and regulations were again revised, the number of Academicians reduced to twelve, and a most important clause inserted which brought about the Academy's claim to immortality and also its downfall. This clause provided the sum of £50 yearly for the most meritorious picture exhibited by a non-resident artist and was awarded without a break till 1862. Holman Hunt, Millais, and Ford Madox Brown each won this prize on two occasions. The Liverpool Academy was then the one official body which encouraged the young Pre-Raphaelite school, and the little body of judges sturdily held their convictions in spite of the outcry from the public who, after all, were necessary as patrons. The outburst reached its culmination in 1857 because of the Academy's award to Millais' "Blind Girl." The press were drawn into the discussion and Ruskin wrote a strong letter to it in support of the Academy. But a split came about and a small section left the Academy to form an opposing camp, called the "Liverpool Society of Fine Arts."

From this time the Academy declined and the corporation stepped in with annual exhibitions which put everything else in the shade. But the Corporation saw no merit in the sons of Liverpool, and this neglect at this period accounts for the obscurity of a school of painting which Liverpool can rightly call her own. We must remember that these painters were in revolt against the academic classical landscape so scorned by Ruskin. They dared to come into the open air (they had no studios in those days) and worked directly from nature. They saw things individually and in this respect were more to be encouraged than painters of the Norwich school who admittedly saw things through the spectacles of the Dutch. The Liverpool Academy in giving encouragement to the Pre-Raphaelites inspired them in their mission of freeing art from the clap-trap recipes of their time. And what is still less known and recognized is that even before the Pre-Raphaelites there existed in Liverpool a group imbued with the same ideas and working their art to a high degree of perfection. They were the apostles of "plein air," the devotees of "paysage intime" nearly a generation before these phrases had been invented, and when the Pre-Raphaelite outbreak occurred they were the only body of artists in England ready by previous training and experience to realize its true value.

There is no space to trace the work of individuals but suffice it to say that through the leadership of Windus the Liverpool school came completely under the spell of Pre-Raphaelitism. Today it is no longer the vogue to decry this movement and we hope in a further article to discuss the value of various men in the movement who helped to make it what it was, and that it is a lasting monument to a type of peculiarly English genius.

PADUA ENRICHED BY ART COLLECTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PADUA, Italy—The Civic Museum of the city of Padua has been further enriched by the bequest of a collection of pictures and other works of art left to it by a Paduan lady, Countess Adele Sartori-Piovene, the value of which is estimated at over a million lire. This collection was made in the early decades of the nineteenth century, (1820-40) by the Abate Antonio Meneghelli, a man of fine intelligence and versatile taste who was for some years rector of the famous Paduan University, and also poet and mathematician, scholar, preacher, art critic and director of political journals.

Profiting by the opportunities which that period afforded, when, owing to the suppression of many of the monasteries and convents and the decay of fortune of many wealthy families after the Napoleonic invasions, many hereditary treasures were changing hands, he amassed a large collection which he bequeathed to his friend, Domenico Maritani-Sartori, who, in his turn, left it to his daughter Adele, married to the Count Felice Piovene of Vicenza, from whom it has now come into the possession of the city of Padua. The collection includes many fine old paintings, marbles, bronzes, woodcarvings, ivories, medals, miniatures, enamels, examples of the glazed pottery of Urbino, Faenza and Pesaro, and curiosities of all kinds. Although so large a collection, and of such varied character, naturally contains objects which differ considerably in quality and value, it contains, even setting aside the inferior pieces, where the good Abbot's discrimination had failed him, a large number of fine and interesting works of art.

The Museum of Padua has recently held a few weeks' exhibition of some of the finest pieces in the collection.

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THE HOME FORUM

Goin' up Country to the Reunion

Mrs. Todd never by any chance gave warning over night of her great projects and adventures by sea and land. She first came to an understanding with the primal forces of nature, and never trusted to any preliminary promise of good weather, but examined the day for herself in its infancy. Then, if the wind blew from a quarter of good inheritance whence no surprises of sea-turns or southwest sultriness might be feared, long before I was fairly awake I used to hear a rustle and knocking like a great mouse in the walls, and an impatient tread on the steep garret stairs that led to Mrs. Todd's chief place of storage. She went and came as if she had already started on her expedition with utmost haste and kept returning for something that was forgotten. When I appeared in quest of my breakfast, she would be absent-minded and sparing of speech, as if I had displeased her, and she was now, by main force of principle, holding herself back from altercation and strife of tongues.

These signs of a change became familiar to me in the course of time, and Mrs. Todd hardly noticed some plain proofs of divination one August morning when I said, without preface, that I had just seen the Beggs' best chaise go by, and that we should have to take the grocery. Mrs. Todd was alert in a moment.

"There! I might have known!" she exclaimed. "It's the fifteenth of August, when he goes and gets his money. . . .

I heard this explanation with interest. The tone of Mrs. Todd's voice was complaining at the last.

"I like the grocery just as well as the chaise," I hastened to say, referring to a long-bodied high wagon with a canopy-top, like an attenuated four-posted bedstead on wheels, in which we sometimes journeyed. "We can put things in behind—roots and flowers and raspberries, or anything you are going after—much better than if we had the chaise."

Mrs. Todd looked stony and unwilling. "I counted upon the chaise," she said, turning her back to me, and roughly pushing back all the quiet tumblers on the cupboard shelf as if they had been impertinent. "Yes, I desired the chaise for once. I ain't goin' berryin' nor to fetch home no more wilted vegetation this year. Season's about past, except for a poor few o' late things," she added in a milder tone. "I'm goin' up country. No, I ain't intendin' to go berryin'. I've been plottin' for it the past fortnight and hopin' for a good day."

"Would you like to have me go too?" I asked frankly, but not without a humble fear that I might have mistaken the purpose of this latest plan.

"Oh certain, dear!" answered my friend affectionately. "Oh no, I never thought o' any one else for comp'ny, if it's convenient for you, long's poor mother ain't come. I ain't nothin' like so handy with a conveyance as I be with a good bo't. Comes o' my early bringing-up. I expect we've got to make that great high wagon do. The tires want settin' and 'tis all loose-jointed, so I can hear it shackle you do keep your garden neat, Almiry. Are you both . . . goin' up country with me?" She came a step or two closer to meet us, with quaint politeness and quite as delightful as if she were at home. She dropped a quick little curtsey before Mrs. Todd.—From "The Country of the Pointed Firs," by Sarah Orne Jewett.

Reproduced by permission of the director and secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum

"Tintern Abbey," by Turner

the other side o' the ridge. We'll put the basket in front. I ain't goin' to have it bouncin' an' twirlin' all the way. Why, I've been makin' some nice hearts and 'rounds to carry."

These were signs of high festivity, and my interest deepened moment by moment.

"I'll go down to the Beggs' and get the horse just as soon as I finish my breakfast," said I. "Then we can start whenever you are ready."

Mrs. Todd looked cloudy again. "I don't know but you look nice enough to go just as you be," she suggested doubtfully. "No, you wouldn't want to wear that pretty blue dress o' yourn 'way up country. 'Tain't dusty now, but it may be comin' home. No, I expect you'd rather not wear that and the other hat."

"Oh yes. I shouldn't think of wearing these clothes," said I, with sudden illumination. "Why, if we're going up country and are likely to see some of your friends, I'll put on my blue dress, and you must wear your watch; I am not going at all if you mean to wear the big hat."

"Now you're behavin' pretty," responded Mrs. Todd, with a gay toss of her head and a cheerful smile, as she came across the room, bringing a saucerful of wild raspberries, a pretty piece of salvage from supper-time. "I was cast down when I see you come to breakfast. I didn't think 'twas just what you'd select to wear to the reunion, where you're goin' to meet everybody."

"What reunion do you mean?" I asked, not without amazement. "Not the Bowden Family's? I thought that was going to take place in September."

"To-day's the day. They sent word the middle o' the week. I thought you might have heard of it. Yes, they changed the day. I been thinkin' we'd talk it over, but you never can tell beforehand how it's goin' to be, and 'tain't worth while to wear a day all out before it comes." Mrs. Todd gave no place to the pleasures of anticipation, but she spoke like the oracle that she was. "I wish mother was here to go," she continued sadly. "I did look for her last night. . . ."

"Why, there's your mother now!" I exclaimed with joy, I was so glad to see the dear old soul again. "I hear her voice at the gate." But Mrs. Todd was out of the door before me.

There, sure enough, stood Mrs. Blackett, who must have left Green Island before daylight. She had climbed the steep road from the waterside so eagerly that she was out of breath, and was standing by the garden fence to rest. She held an old-fashioned brown wicker cap-basket in her hand, as if visiting were a thing of every day, and looked up at us as pleased and triumphant as a child.

"Oh, what a poor, plain garden! Hardly a flower in it," she said. "But one long central mullion, the autumn woods and brilliant sky as I last saw it filling its shapely space, one is disposed to feel that even thus the ravage of time is not without its recompense. We know for a certainty that where the woods wave and the clouds chase over this empty Gothic frame were eight long mullions as now in the opposite window, and eight panes resplendent with the arms of Roger Bigod, the actual founder of this church.—"The Wye," by A. G. Bradley.

Tintern Abbey

A couple of miles below Llandogo an unsightly iron bridge has been thrown across the Wye to the small village of Brockweir on the farther bank. After this a sharp loop of the river bends to the west on which is set the hamlet of Tintern Parva. Half a mile on, at the return of the horseshoe loop, the houses of Tintern itself spread along the roadside. Both villages, though quite unremarkable, display, nevertheless, a rather pleasing irregularity of grey stone and whitewash, of thatch, flag and slate, intermingled with the always lavish abundance of fruit and flowers that bloom in the cottage gardens of this luxuriant clime. The hand of "mine host" and the humbler caterer is all over the village, but not particularly to its detriment in an æsthetic sense. There is lavish foliage, too, everywhere; while the efforts to attract of the various hostelries and such like, mostly modest ones of reasonable age, are not devoid of such efforts as make, so far as possible, for harmony amid a scene where the responsibility should be great. At any rate, no ill-flavor is left by the row of straggling houses, as one passes out of them into the presence of the great and beautiful fabric that rises just beyond upon the river bank.

Tintern is, I think, more generally quoted as the gem of English monastic ruins than any other of its kind. The natural frame, amid which these stately remnants, not merely of an earlier, but of altogether another England are set, is an incalculable factor in such high appraisement. . . . The enveloping wood-clad hills are no tamer, while the Cistercian monks, thrifty farmers as they were, cut hay in the narrow meadows by the riverside much as men cut it today. The Wye, it is true, has at this point changed its clear and buoyant nature, and assumed the less alluring features of a tidal river. But taken as a whole, in conjunction with its perfect setting, Tintern probably merits the supremacy which seems so generally conceded to it.

As a fabric it is exceptionally complete. Cruciform in shape and of Early English and Decorated style, but few of the clustered columns and deep moulded pointed arches have fallen or been seriously defaced. It is indeed wonderfully preserved, and who shall say but the sun and moon, the stars and clouds are not as noble a canopy as its vanished roof, or as effective a background for the rich tracery still perfect in many of its windows as wood or glass or lead. The great Decorated west window is in this sense ideal. Yet as you stand beneath it and look up the long nave between its tall, graceful arcading, the vast east window with nothing of its frame left but

Writing History

The idea that histories which are delightful to read must be the work of superficial temperaments, and that a crabbed style betokens a deep thinker or conscientious worker, is the reverse of the truth. What is easy to read has been difficult to write. The labor of writing and rewriting, correcting and recorrecting, is the due exacted by every good book from its author, even if he knows from the beginning exactly what he wants to say. A limpid style is invariably the result of hard labor, and the easily flowing connection of sentence with sentence and paragraph with paragraph has always been won by the sweat of the brow.

Now in the case of history, all this artistic work is superimposed on the labors of scholarship, themselves enough to fill a lifetime. The historical architect must quarry his own stones and build with his own hands. Division of labor is only possible to a limited degree. No wonder then that there have been so few historians really on a level with the opportunities of their great themes, and that, except Gibbon, every one of them is imperfect in science or art. . . .

Writing history well is no child's play. The rounding of every sentence and of every paragraph has to be made consistent with a score of facts, some of them known only to the author, some of them perhaps discovered or remembered by him at the last moment to the entire destruction of some carefully constructed artistic structure. In such cases there is an undoubted temptation to the artist to neglect such small, inconvenient pieces of truth. That, I think, is the strongest point in the scholar's outcry against "literary history"; but if we wish to swim we must go into the water, and there is little use in cloistered virtue, nor much more in cloistered scholarship.—"Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays," by George Macaulay Trevelyan.

A Bird at Dawn

I heard a bird at dawn
Singing sweetly on a tree,
That the dew was on the lawn,
And the wind was on the lea;
But I didn't listen to him,
For he didn't sing to me.

I didn't listen to him,
For he didn't sing to me
That the dew was on the lawn
And the wind was on the lea;
I was singing at the time
Just as prettily as he.

—James Stephens.

Live and Let Live

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN the recent pageant held at Plymouth, Massachusetts, to celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on American soil, these words of John Robinson, spoken to the Pilgrims in Holland before their departure, were used: "If God reveal anything to you by any other instrument of His, be as ready to receive it as ever you were to receive any truth by my ministry; for I am verily persuaded that the Lord has more truth yet to break forth out of His Holy Word." Christian Scientists have reason to feel that Mary Baker Eddy, herself descended from Puritan ancestors, discovered the truth which has interpreted the Word spiritually and scientifically and made it available to the whole world. In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy, in a letter to a branch church, on page 183, referring to this same John Robinson, expressed the hope, "Thus may First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this great city of Chicago, verify what John Robinson wrote in 1620 to our Pilgrim Fathers: 'When Christ reigns, and not till then, will the world have rest.'" Elsewhere, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 176), Mrs. Eddy writes, "When first the Pilgrims planted their feet on Plymouth Rock, frozen ritual and creed should forever have melted away in the fire of love which came down from heaven. The Pilgrims came to establish a nation in true freedom, in the rights of conscience."

The Pilgrims left their own country because they were not accorded the right to live and let live. Neither the secular nor the ecclesiastical authorities of their day were willing to let them worship God after the dictates of their consciences and they sought a new world in which to do this unhindered. Fear is the mental obstruction to the carrying out of the practice of living and letting live; but fear is distrust of God and must be cured by the spiritual understanding of God, divine Mind, as He really is. Christian Science provides the remedy for fear, hence for distrust of God, and teaches mankind how to live and let live.

It is well known that Christian Scientists take as patients only those who apply to them for help. This is done out of a high regard for the human rights involved. Mrs. Eddy is very explicit in this matter throughout her writings. Are we not then to seek to heal the sick, reform the sinner, and help the world? Assuredly, but by learning to mind our own business and trust God with the welfare of our fellow men in the scientific and spiritual sense, by the correct metaphysical method which places all confidence in divine Principle and none whatever in evil, which heals and helps by living and letting live. Christian Science teaches that God is Life; then true living is to live and move and have our being in God. If we can succeed in letting others seek Life, it is obvious that we are conferring upon them the very highest good which lies in our power, and this can be done only by intrusting them knowingly and lovingly to God who is Life, infinite good. This trust in God, divine Mind, is the basis of all Christian works. The Master displayed it when he healed the sick or walked the waves; when he fed the five thousand with "five barley loaves, and two small fishes," and when he permitted his enemies to crucify him. He lived and let live. He even let others take from him what they considered to be life, in order that he might prove to the world that life was not in matter, but was imperishable, eternal.

To live and let live has been the habit of those national forms of government which have endured the longest and guaranteed the most freedom. When national governments have insisted upon regulating the minutiæ of the lives of their citizens, they have prepared their own downfall. They have tried to arrange the lives of others in order to perpetuate their own lives as nations and thus have defeated their own object. The strength of a nation lies in the cooperation of its citizens. Wise statesmen have long since discovered that uniformity is not strength and that multiplicity of laws does not insure order; but diversity of occupations and callings, faithfully followed, make a nation strong and orderly, and when those activities are based upon divine Principle the nation becomes truly happy.

The spiritually minded advance along many lines, through many lessons and experiences, encouraged by the presence of infinite good. As they progress, they learn to live and let live. There is no lesson among the many they learn which is more important to them than the one of living and letting live. Human beings may be prone to judge others before they themselves have entered upon the narrow way of the Pilgrim's Progress but later they come to the conclusion that judgment must be in accordance with Truth or Principle, and if it does come from this source, it is salutary and blesses him who gives and him who receives. To let the divine Mind govern human consciousness is the true letting which saves and heals in accordance with Christian practice and lets others live. Christian Science teaches the correct method of this spiritual letting by revealing the true nature of infinite Mind, God, who is ever active and does not need to be told to do His work, or to bless that which He has already blessed. Therefore to live and let live is to know God and to be conscious of His presence and power in behalf of ourselves and others. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 Mrs. Eddy sums up the whole matter in the words, "To live and let live, without clamor for distinction or recognition; to wait on divine Love; to write truth first on the tablet of one's own heart,—this is the sanity and perfection of living, and my human ideal." (Page 2.)

Genoa's Graceful Lighthouse

Genoa, in spite of its absorption in trade and commerce, is still a very superb city. And from no point is the fact so magnificently demonstrated as from the tip-top of the tall, slender, graceful lighthouse which shoots up from its rocky promontory far into the blue Ligurian sky. I know no lighthouse which so completely attains its end of serving as a guide by night and a landmark by day. Its keepers admitted to me—a trifle sorrowfully—that the lighthouse of New York was the higher of the two, but were somewhat consoled when I pointed out that this was built with the aid of modern appliances, while the Genoa tower connotes the mightier brain, for it has stood as it now stands since the mid-cinquecento.

It is curious and somewhat unintelligible, but very little seems to be known about the history of this conspicuous monument. I have talked about it in the Archivio di Stato at Genoa, in the Biblioteca Civica, in the Archivio of the Commune, for in Italy one learns more by talking with the living local antiquary than by burning midnight oil over his estimable tomes. But the subject of the "Torre della Lanterna," though it called forth enthusiasm in plenty, did not produce that wealth of detail which I had expected. Even the principal books on Genoa dismiss the "Lanterna" with two pages, a page, half a page. It is certain that a lighthouse has stood on this spot from the thirteenth century, and assuredly Genoa had its lighthouse from a much earlier date. An inscription in the interior, half-way up the present tower, states that it was destroyed by bombardment in 1512, and was restored in 1543. It is not clear whether the destruction in 1512 was complete, whether the present building is merely the old lighthouse considerably repaired, or a completely new building erected in 1543. The proud but naturally partial keepers will have it that the lower half is of the "trecento" and the upper half of the "cinquecento," but I do not find that the subject has ever been properly threshed out by more expert antiquaries. (And so we may well leave it alone.) In whatever century erected, it is an extraordinary performance, a thing of extraordinary beauty. . . .

The tower is two hundred and fifty feet in height, and its lantern three hundred and ninety feet above the level of the Ligurian sea. Ninety-one external steps take us up the rock to the lighthouse door, and then three hundred and thirty-five interminable steps lead from the door to the great light itself. This light is easily visible forty miles out to sea, seemingly level with the water's edge at that distance. The light shows to sea for ten seconds every minute; that is the skipper's surest sign that he is making for Genoa, for he knows that the Savona light shows every half minute, and the Spezia light every twenty-five seconds. The ascent of the lighthouse is easy and straightforward, for the staircase is not spiral. No permit is necessary for a visit: "le sue buone grazie" (which, being interpreted from its native elegance into plain Saxon, means a tip) are sufficient passport. If I should be the cause of any traveler thus climbing into the Genoese empyrean he will bless me for ever. . . . No city bears looking upon so well, always excepting Florence. The tawdriness of modern Genoa is softened by the distance; far out at sea ships heading for the harbor, ships which have left the harbor an hour before; in the busy port below, every corner of which is visible to us here, we acclaim the vastness of Genoese commerce; and in the villas which stud the fine amphitheatre of hills we realize the greatness of Genoese wealth; while palaces, and towers, and spires, and the noble cupola of Santa Maria in Carignano take dreamland shapes as seen from this great altitude. All Genoa lies before us in a superb panorama, and it must surely have been from a similar coign of vantage that some dreamer first named her "La Superba."—"Sketches on the Old Road Through France to Florence," by A. H. Hallam Murray, accompanied by Henry W. Nevinson and Montgomery Carmichael.

The Cricket Match at Muggleton

All-Muggleton had the first innings; and the interest became intense when Mr. Dunkins and Mr. Podder, two of the most renowned members of that most distinguished club, walked, bat in hand, to their respective wickets. Mr. Luffey, the highest ornament of Dingley Dell, was pitched to bowl against the redoubtable Dumkins, and Mr. Struggles was selected to do the same kind office for the hitherto unconquered Podder. Several players were stationed, to "look out," in different parts of the field, and each fixed himself into the proper attitude by placing one hand on each knee, and stooping very much as if he were "making a back" for some beginner at leap-frog. All the regular players do this sort of thing;—indeed it's generally supposed that it is quite impossible to look out properly in any other position.

The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the scorers were prepared to notch the runs; a breathless silence ensued. Mr. Luffey retired a few paces behind the wicket of the passive Podder, and applied the ball to his right eye for several seconds. Dumkins confidently awaited its coming with his eyes fixed on the motions of Luffey.

"Play!" suddenly cried the bowler. The ball flew from his hand straight and swift toward the center stump of the wicket. The wary Dumkins was on the alert; it fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the scouts, who had just stooped low enough to let it fly over them.

"Run—run—another.—Now, then, throw her up—up with her—stop there—another—no—yes—no—throw her up, throw her up!"—Such were the shouts which followed the stroke; and, at the conclusion of which All-Muggleton scored two. Nor was Podder behindhand in earning laurels wherewith to garnish himself and Muggleton. He blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, took the good ones, and sent them flying to all parts of the field. . . . Dumkins and Podder remained unconquered. Did an elderly gentleman essay to stop the progress of the ball, it rolled between his legs or slipped between his fingers. Did a slim gentleman try to catch it, it struck him on the nose, and bounded pleasantly off with redoubled violence. . . . Was it thrown straight up to the wicket, Dumkins had reached it before the ball. In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Podder stumped out, All-Muggleton had notched some fifty-four, while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. The advantage was too great to be recovered. In vain did the eager Luffey, and the enthusiastic Strugglers, do all that skill and experience could suggest, to regain the ground Dingley Dell had lost in the contest;—it was of no avail; and in an early period of the winning game Dingley Dell gave in, and allowed the superior prowess of All-Muggleton.—"Pickwick Papers," Charles Dickens.

I Hear the Voice of April

April calling, April calling, April calling me!
I hear the voice of April there in each old apple-tree;
Bee-bloom and wild perfume, and wood-brook melody—
O hark, my heart, and hear, my heart, the April ecstasy! . . .

Earth hath put off her winter garb of gray and drab and dun,
And robes herself in raiment green of love and laughter spun;
Wood bloom and wood perfume and colors of the sun—
O hark, my heart, O hear, my heart, where her wild footsteps run! . . .

—Madison Cawein.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Shantung Once More

THE latest proposals made by Japan to China for the purpose of reaching a settlement of the dispute over Shantung may appear, on the surface, to represent a considerable advance on previous offers. Any examination, however, of the text of the Japanese note reveals at once the fact that Japan is adopting the familiar diplomatic expedient of buying favorable consideration for her proposals by seeking to make the withdrawal of entirely unjust demands appear as concessions. Thus, in the forefront of her new proposals Japan makes the apparently most liberal offer to "return" to China her full right to transfer the lease of "Kiaochow Bay together with the rights and privileges of the neutral zone." At first sight this would appear as almost a full concession of China's demands. If China has the right to transfer the lease of the leased territory to whom she pleases, obviously she is once again in possession of her sovereign rights. The next clause in the Japanese note, however, makes it perfectly clear that this is very far from being Japan's intention. Herein Japan lays it down that if the Chinese Government, "on its own initiative, opens the whole of the leased territory as a commercial port, recognizing liberty of residence by foreigners and of the carrying on of commercial, industrial, and agricultural projects, and also recognizing the rights and privileges already acquired by foreigners, the Japanese Government will rescind the agreement formerly entered into for the establishment of concessions under exclusive jurisdiction, and of international concessions."

From this it becomes evident that the restoration of the leased territory to China is conditional on China's recognizing a situation which would leave Japan very much in the same position that she is in at the present time. Since the capture of Kiaochow, in the November of 1914, Japan has not been idle. Not only have large numbers of Japanese found their way to Shantung, but, everywhere possible, by strictly "legal methods," the Japanese have been securing concessions and buying up property throughout the whole country. It will be seen, therefore, that if China agrees to recognize "the rights and privileges already acquired by foreigners," this is really all that Japan needs at present. The right which is conceded to Japan to transfer the lease of Kiaochow, in view of these conditions, is seen to be very largely fictitious.

It is much the same when attention is directed to the third clause in the note, that dealing with the railway from Kiaochow to Tsinan. Japan proposes that this railway, together with the mining areas belonging thereto, shall become the joint enterprise of China and Japan. Without pausing to do more than allude to the fact that on no conceivable ground has Japan any right whatever to demand a share in the control of this railway or the important mining district through which it runs, it may be ventured that those who know anything about the Japanese method in the Far East will be able to appraise with great nicety exactly what this joint control would mean, as far as China is concerned. Joint control anywhere, as between China and Japan, appears to end in only one way. If China is not elbowed entirely out of the enterprise, she is allowed to remain in it merely as a figurehead. Those who desire to test the accuracy of this statement have only to inquire into the history, during the past few years, of such an enterprise as the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The fourth clause, wherein Japan agrees to relinquish all preferential rights acquired by virtue of treaties relating to the leased territory of Kiaochow, is seen in its just perspective when it is examined in the light of the conditions which Japan seeks to impose in Clause 2.

The most liberal offer of all, however, is apparently contained in the ninth clause, wherein Japan declares that "as soon as the Chinese Government gives public notice of the formation of a special police force to guard the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway, the Japanese Government shall announce immediately the withdrawal of its troops and the transfer of responsibility for the protection of the railway to China."

Sooner or later, Japan must see that the policy of aggression in China is, to say the least, not a paying policy, and is in fact unrealizable. It is impossible to tell when Japan will begin to see this. Indications are indeed not wanting that a large and increasing body of public opinion in Japan is coming to recognize the futility of the great "forward movement" which Japan has prosecuted in China for the last twenty years. In these circumstances, therefore, anyone who seeks to be just must be alert to recognize signs of this change. Taken at its face value, Japan appears, in this latest note to China, to make certain concessions. It is possible that she really desires to make these concessions, and that they are the prelude to further more liberal and more righteous offers. Those, however, who have seen what Japan has already done in China, and what she is still doing there and in Siberia, may be excused if they are somewhat skeptical of such declarations as that contained in this last clause of the Japanese note. For over a year now, Japan has been announcing her intention of withdrawing her troops from Siberia. She has not withdrawn them. And she has never apparently experienced any difficulty whatever in finding an excuse for her actions or inaction. It is difficult indeed to escape the inference that the latest Japanese note to China is sent, like many previous notes, with the one desire of bringing China into conference on the Shantung issue on almost any terms. Hitherto, China has found salvation in the very simple attitude of refusing to negotiate, on the grounds that there is nothing to negotiate about. There would not seem to be anything in the present Japanese note to justify China in forsaking this attitude.

The North Dakota Recall Election

IT IS insisted by spokesmen and representatives of the Nonpartisan League forces in North Dakota that the funds supplied for carrying on the campaign which has resulted in the assurance that three of the principal state officials, the Governor, Attorney-General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture, will be compelled to be subjected to a recall election in November, are being furnished by grain speculators and operators and by the representatives of business organizations and combinations whose policies and practices the league is opposing. It might be argued, as a general proposition, that such practices and tactics are fair in political warfare, and so they might be, judged by precedents which seem to be tolerably well established by the records of almost unnumbered state and national campaigns. But it is pointed out by the Nonpartisan League representatives that their opponents, by the very business methods which the league seeks to end, have made it impossible for the farmers of the State, the chief supporters of the league program, to finance an aggressive defensive campaign. The chief aim of the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota has been to break the hold which the speculators and monopolists seek to keep on the grain marketing and distributing agencies in and outside the State. It may be said that all other undertakings of the league organization, at least in North Dakota, have been auxiliary to or in aid of this one great purpose. North Dakota is a state with a single industry. That is the growing and marketing of wheat. All other producing and distributing activities are secondary. It is true that, in attempting to set up the independent marketing and distributing agencies involved in such an enterprise, it has been deemed wise, if not absolutely necessary, to establish a banking system which would be free from antagonistic influences or control.

With so comprehensive a plan in view, the farmers, being in the vast majority, decided, some years ago, to take over, under a nonpartisan but not, it should be remembered, a non-political, alliance, the control of the State's governmental machinery. It is not sought here to defend or to condemn the results of the league's administrative and legislative efforts. It is sufficient to emphasize the fact that the people of the State have repeatedly indorsed the league's methods and policies by their action at the polls. They have not once repudiated the efforts of the leaders in the movement to break the hold of the monopolies upon the State's great industry, and their action, whatever may be said to the contrary, has been, and is being, reflected by the approval of similar methods by the voters in neighboring states. Is it, then, unreasonable to intimate the propriety of permitting the people of a sovereign state to conduct their industrial and commercial affairs as they may see fit? Surely it is a reasonable ground for complaint if those who have oppressed the farmers in the past, and who may seek to continue that oppression, are capitalizing the misfortunes of the oppressed in seeking their further and more complete undoing.

Those who find it easy to applaud astuteness and cleverness, so-called, in political practices, will no doubt commend the foresight of the managers of the anti-league campaign in so opportunely waging the recall battle. A recall election, as a weapon of offense, and not of defense, is a more or less dangerous plaything, and the hazard is increased if its use is prompted by spite or revenge. The league's adversaries surely could not have chosen a more propitious moment for their assault. Dissatisfaction and disaffection are more easily propagated and spread in times of industrial depression. It might seem possible, perhaps, to convince many well-grounded supporters of the league's policies that they had been made the victims of their own misjudgment, if they could be made to forget that the league's opponents are offering nothing constructive or helpful. All that is sought is to recall the three state officials who no doubt are regarded as the chief exponents of Nonpartisan policies. By as simple a method as this it is being sought, apparently, to break down the league's organization in its principal stronghold. In its stead is offered a renewal of the rule of partisanship, undiluted and unalloyed. It would seem to be in order to inquire by what record of past performance and accomplishment the champions of such partisan rule seek to recommend themselves and their methods.

Federal Control of Aviation

IT WAS the confident hope of every one that, with the disclosures of inefficiency in the United States Government Air Service during the war period, an end had been reached in the profligate spending of the public funds in the purchase and equipment of useless and dangerous devices. There was a tendency to overlook unnecessary expenditures made in the hasty preparation for active participation in the war, and the people have generally agreed to pocket their losses with as good grace as possible, preferring to condone blunders and possible wanton extravagance by those more zealous than wise. But the people have no desire to perpetuate the mistakes or extravagances of the war period. Of this there is no doubt, and it should require only the simple directing of attention to the dangers of such a course by those in a position to see such dangers, to prompt those in authority to call a halt.

There is some rivalry between the organized air services in the United States, that is to say, between the Government Air Service, so-called, and the commercial air service or services. At the moment, this rivalry is manifested in the opposition by the Aerial League of America to the proposed assumption by the government of the control of aviation in all its forms, as provided in a bill now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. In a letter to Senator Wadsworth, chairman of this committee, the aerial league, through its president, has notified Congress of its opposition to the assumption by the government of control over private and commercial aviation, demanding an opportunity to be heard publicly when consideration of the bill is taken up by the committee. In his letter to Senator Wadsworth, Henry Woodhouse, president of the league, makes it plain that, in his opinion, those responsible for the present declared policies of Congress and the Administration concerning aerial experimentation and development are not keeping abreast of the times. It is pointed out, for instance, that a saving of $5,000,000 could be made by Congress if it were to cause the cancellation of contracts recently placed for airplanes, dirigibles, balloons, and other aerial equipment for which the air service is in no need. It is insisted that the motor equipment contracted for within recent months is of an inferior quality, and that the types of airplanes built and to be built are the same which have, within the last six months, caused fifty avoidable casualties in the service.

It is declared, quite significantly, that the expenditure authorized by Congress for the equipment already contracted for will result in the delivery of devices no better than those for which the taxpayers have already paid more than $500,000,000, and for which they are still paying millions of dollars to house and protect. It is a reasonable conclusion, according to Mr. Woodhouse and those for whom he speaks, that the policies of the government, in any proposed federalization of the air service, are exemplified in the army and navy air services as at present managed and administered. The public certainly has some actual knowledge of the shortcomings of these branches of the public service in the past. Mr. Woodhouse seeks an opportunity for himself and his associates to show that abuses which should have been corrected have not been corrected, and that the policy of Congress, at least, is to perpetuate these mistakes. It need neither be admitted nor denied that such proof is possible. It is sufficient that the offer has been made to make such a convincing showing. Surely a tender of this kind cannot be disregarded. Congress, even at this late day, owes it to itself and to the public to hear the evidence and to weigh it. There is no need to continue stubbornly along a wrong road if the right one can be pointed out.

The Economic Situation in Italy

THE statement made recently by Mr. H. C. MacLean, commercial attaché of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stationed in Rome, in regard to the economic situation in Italy, must be accounted most encouraging. One of the great lessons which the last few years have been teaching the world is that the only remedy for the depletion and shortages which characterize the present international situation is work and economy. Quite early in the days of rehabilitation after the armistice, Mr. Clemenceau gave this caustic advice to France. "Work more and talk less." It took Italy, in common with many other countries, a long time to realize that the remedy for her economic troubles did not lie in the acceptance of Bolshevism, of syndicalism, or of Socialism, but in a whole-hearted application to business and a determination to make the most of what resources she possessed.

The strides which Italy has made, in this last connection, are perhaps nowhere more clearly seen than in her method of dealing with the coal shortage. Italy has always been more or less dependent upon other countries for her coal supply, with the result that she was one of the first to suffer during the great shortages of last year, and of several years previously. Italy, however, has always had enormous potential resources in her water power, and it is along these lines that she is now attempting, with encouraging success, to solve her fuel problem. Where black coal has failed, white coal is being made to do the work. At present, it is true, the production of hydro-electric power is in private hands, the work being subsidized by government grants, but a greater uniformity of power is being secured, so that it can be employed both to run the railroads and to work the factories.

Another notable indication of progress is seen in the ambitious scheme at present under consideration for building a new seaport for Rome. An artificial harbor is to be constructed at Ostia, the ancient Roman seaport, some twenty miles from the city. This port is to be connected with Rome by a series of canals and electric railways, whilst every effort is to be made to develop the intervening territory as a great industrial area. But perhaps the most welcome sign of better times is seen in the steadily growing disposition on the part of employers and employees to cooperate. Thus, in regard to the thorny question of the reduction of wages, the workers on the one hand appear to recognize the necessity for reduction, whilst the employers recognize the inadvisability of making such reduction too suddenly. Everywhere, in fact, there are signs of settlement, and the outlook generally is perhaps more satisfactory than at any time since the war.

Art Courtesy

THE compilers of guide books to European countries, who were in the habit of starring and double-starring important works of art, must be having anxious times. For one of the effects of the war is that the victors are claiming art treasures from the vanquished. In some cases the victors are restoring works of art to allied nations.

A delightful example of such art courtesy has recently been chronicled. Among the pictures in the national collection of Belgium was a painting of "Juno" by Paolo Veronese, which, in former days, hung in the Doges' Palace at Venice. The Belgian Government, or some one in the ministry of nice courtesy and kindness, recognizing that this picture is a work that Italy might like to possess, has returned it to Venice so that "Juno" may hang in the Doges' Palace, in the position for which it was originally intended.

The Italian Government could hardly greet this generous act with a mere letter of thanks, so Italy has retorted by presenting to Belgium a portrait of "Laurent Froment," by Roger van der Weyden. The gift has been accepted, and this Froment panel by van der Weyden now hangs in the Brussels Museum. A London newspaper, commenting on these examples of art fraternity, remarks, "This courteous exchange, which enriches the proper artistic heritage of either country, is a very pleasing instance of right feeling and proper action in an international affair."

That is so, and connoisseurs compliment Belgium and Italy on their urbanity. But where is it going to end? If such courteous exchanges are to continue indefinitely, there will be such a sending to and fro of works of art that the steamship companies and insurance offices will be in clover. For a century or so each great capital has striven to acquire foreign works of art, and many people have looked upon this scattering of treasures as a step toward the brotherhood of man, and certainly as a means of understanding the art ideals of other nations. Is all this to be changed? Should Paris, London, Madrid, and New York disgorge their art treasures, and return them to the cities or towns from which they were taken? Shall we ever see the day when the Acropolis of Athens is restored, as far as may be, to her former grandeur, by the return of the Elgin Marbles, or when the numerous and priceless works by Velasquez shall be given back to Spain? Certainly works of art have an added value when they are seen in the places for which they were made. It is hard to imagine the frescoes of Giotto anywhere but in the Arena Chapel at Padua, or the Fra Angelicos anywhere but in the Convent of San Marco at Florence, or Simone Martini's "Guido Riccio Riding Forth to Battle" anywhere but in the Palazzo Publico of Siena; but, on the other hand, it is a privilege and a delight to go into any great gallery and see on the walls the spoils of the climes. It is hardly the duty of the student to ask himself how they came there.

The possibility of obtaining great foreign masterpieces is virtually over. The various countries are so alive to the honor and profit of retaining their masterpieces of art that, save by courteous exchanges, the galleries of the world will not add much to their collections of old foreign pictures. The dispersal of Austrian works of art under the terms of the Versailles Treaty is another matter. Learned discussions are now going on as to which of the Vienna treasures shall be returned to the Tzechs and to Jugo-Slavia. On the whole the people who are most to be pitied are the compilers of guide books who pay special attention to starred pictures, for, at the present moment, it is impossible to say what will be the final destination of many well-known works of art, which will become wanderers, through art grab, rather than through art courtesy.

Editorial Notes

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Lloyd George's history was called in question by his French friends, and now the Scots are flourishing the claymore round his head. On the eve of his holiday visit to Caledonia he declared that "although Scotland has not a language of its own, it has a most distinctive accent." Had the Prime Minister never heard that Gaelic is almost as much alive today as Welsh is? On the morrow of Mr. Lloyd George's speech the census figures of Scotland were published, and they showed that there are still 10,314 people in Scotland who "have no English," or, in other words, who speak Gaelic only. Those who can speak both Gaelic and English number 151,159. Had he been so inclined, Mr. Lloyd George need not have waited for the census figures. A fluent Gaelic speaker and a competent Gaelic scholar is Mr. Ian Macpherson, a member of his own Cabinet.

THE belief is expressed that the great prehistoric earth-mounds in Illinois, in particular those of the Cahokia people, are in danger of destruction. Of these the Monk's Mound is said to be the largest ever constructed, so far as is known. The land on which they stand is owned privately, and the modern home and factory builder has his eyes upon it. The danger might be averted were the State to see its way to purchase the mound sites and turn them into a public park, until such time as they could be taken over by the federal authorities as a national reservation and officially explored. The mounds are surely worthy of being classed among the great show places of the American continent. They are doubtless the work of a people who preceded the advent of the Red Indian. Mounds raised by human labor have a thrilling interest everywhere. Witness the remarkable British mound near Dorchester, with its rings of moats, which the Britons could render impregnable against attack. Then there is the National Monument in Galician Poland, and the Waterloo Mound in Belgium, both drawing their admiring pilgrims from afar. Illinois might do worse than take the hint.

MISS HORNIMAN of the Manchester Players used to emphasize the supreme importance of the author in the staging of a play for the acting theater. In the screen play, however, it is remarkable how little prominence is given to the author; on the contrary, it is the star actor who receives all the bouquets. Hence Mr. Douglas Fairbanks' present tour of the big cities of the United States, where the new screen version of "The Three Musketeers," in which he acted, is being shown, and his presence in a box at the opening performances is significant. Hitherto authorship of screen plays has not ranked high; one rarely hears the author's name, and is liable to overlook it as it is thrown on the screen with the names of the producer, the photographers, and the bewildering host of others who figure in the making of the particular piece. Mr. Basil King probably showed a keen appreciation of this anomaly when he included in his American lectures some account of the character and construction of his forthcoming cinema production. Only when the "movie" plays go up a few notches in merit, and the author takes himself seriously, will the latter come into his own in the limelight.

KING GEORGE has expressed, in his reply to the address from Convocation, the feelings of every Englishman. "With sadness we have to recognize that there are nations still at war and many areas of the globe still unpacified." But he adds that history repeatedly teaches us that peace has its victories to win no less than war, and that it is with enduring patience and unabated faith that all must hold to their determination to create a happier earth. It is such simple statements as these that find an echo among every class of people, and are the expression of the heart of an Englishman far more true to type than any more elaborate pronouncements. They have a universal application and a universal appeal.